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Regd. No. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 184 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Ethiopians Attack Addis Ababa

Fierce Fighting Round Dessie

7,000 Casualties?

PARIS PAPER REPORT

PARIS, August 2.

Fierce fighting around Dessie involving 7,000 casualties is reported in messages from the interior of Abyssinia, quoted by the Djibouti correspondent of a Paris newspaper.

ATTACK ON CAPITAL

Attacks on Addis Ababa are also reported in which groups of Ethiopian tribesmen succeeded in penetrating into the Capital, spreading panic among the population.—Reuter.

Matric Students' Demonstration Echo

'Varsity Fellows Who Participated In It To Be Censured?

The agenda before the meeting of the Bombay University Senate to be held on Aug. 19, includes the consideration of a letter, dated the 15th June 1936, from Principal R. D. Karmarkar and 81 other Fellows to the Registrar, University of Bombay:—

"We, the undersigned Fellows of the University, feel that Mr. K. T. Shah, Dr. J. L. Desai, Mrs. Sharada Mehta and Mrs. Hansa Mehta by the support they gave to the crowd of disorderly persons who broke up the meeting of the Senate on 15th June 1936 acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the University and that their conduct calls for the disapproval of the Senate. We, therefore, request you to include in the agenda for the next meeting of the Senate this resolution.

"The Senate disapproves of the conduct of Mr. K. T. Shah, Dr. J. L. Desai, Mrs. Sharda Mehta and Mrs. Hansa Mehta on 15th June 1936 in that they supported the outrageous behaviour of a party of outsiders in an attempt to break up a meeting of the Senate and to force the Fellows by unconstitutional means to yield to outside pressure."

The signatories are:—R. R. Karmarkar, V. K. Joag, D. G. Dalvi, V. G. Rao, M. S. Godbole, J. Duhr, H. Heras, S. G. Beri, G. R. Kokil, Bal Krishna, N. K. Bhagwat, A. K. Trivedi, P. G. Solanki, Sheik Abdulkadir, N. V. Modak, B. G. Vad, M. B. Rehman, G. Palacios, U. M. Daudpota, N. D. Contractor, M. Hidayatullah, W. C. Spackman, P. G. Halkatti, S. S. Cameron, A. C. Farran, K. G. Warty, R. K. Naidu, G. S. Mahajani, K. M. Khadye, D. W. Kerkar, P. C. Patil, V. G. Gokhale, A. Soares, R. P. Kar, H. Hamill, A. M. Kajiji, G. V. Deshmukh, A. S. Erulkar, R. Row, M. A. Kazi, T. K. Shahani, M. V. Mehta, S. L. Bhatia, I. V. Trivedi, John McKenzie, D. V. Mirchandani, D. D. Karve, V. R. Khanolkar, D. G. Karve, G. S. Ghurye, S. B. Junnarkar, G. A. Kamtekar, T. A. Kulkarni, S. C. Nandimath, V. R. Nerurkar, M. R. Ingle, N. A. Purandare, V. G. Dalvi, J. R. Gharpure, N. M. Shah, N. G. Damle, B. B. Yodh, V. G. Paranjpe, M. P. Dave, S. V. Shevade, N. B. Butani, N. S. Takakhav, K. R. Kanikar, C. D. Pinto, D. C. Pavate, P. A. Wadia, Temulji Nariman, A. A. A. Fyzee, G. L. Winterbotham, J. N. Duggan, D. R. Gadgil, G. W. Burley, S. S. Basawanal, D. D. Kapadia, S. M. Shah, T. M. Advani and N. Ahmad.

Dissentients

And also a letter, dated the 19th June, from Professor C. N. Vakil and Dr. N. A. Thoothi to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay:—

"We beg to draw your attention to the fact that we have been approached with a request to sign a proposal intended to be moved at the next meeting of the Senate in connection with the conduct of certain members of the Senate re: the demonstration held in the Senate Hall on Monday, 15th inst.

After careful consideration, we have decided not to sign the said proposal. Lest our attitude in the matter be misunderstood, we think it our duty to explain the same to you. We want it to be clearly understood that we are as much against the kind of demonstration of the 15th instant as any other member of the Senate, and dissociate ourselves completely from the same.

But we also feel that as University Teachers, it is not proper for us to sit in judgment on the conduct of the members of the Senate and the Syndicate in matters relating to the University, and it is therefore that we have decided not to sign the proposal referred to above, and we propose to be neutral, when the same comes up before the Senate for its decision."

NOT OUT FOR RECORD

Lord Sempill Held Up By Damaged Tail And Wheel Of Plane

KARACHI Aug. 2.

Lord Sempill, interviewed by the Associated Press, said that they came on Friday night within 200 miles of Karachi, within 24 hours flying time from London, as they could not establish wireless communication either with Karachi or Gwader due to atmospheric disturbances then returned to Jask where they were again held up by 9 damaged tail and wheel. In Karachi they expect to put right the damage and continue their journey to Australia but it is just possible that they will have to order spare parts from London.

NOT OUT FOR RECORD.

The plane has been lent for one month by Mr. Anson. British business magnate, for test on the London-Australia air route. Lord Sempill expects to reach Australia within a week and return later by the same route. He hopes to break Parmentier Hall's record in a "Doughlas D.C. ... for commercial flight but he is not attempting any speed record as the machine is not a racing model.—A.P.

Passenger Found Dead In "Madura" Cabin

MARSEILLES, August 2.

On the arrival of the British India steamer "Madura", from London, 'en route' to India, it was learned that a first-class passenger Dr. James Wallace, was found dead in his cabin this morning, with his throat cut with a razor. He is being buried here.—Reuter's Special.

ROUND THE WORLD IN MONTH

American Journalist's Hunt For Contemporary Opinion

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Four hours' sleep in three nights then a night dash by car from Karachi to Hyderabad in a vain attempt to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the American Press—that is the record of Miss Paula LeCler, the well-known foreign correspondent and special writer, in Karachi.

Miss LeCler, who quite recently returned to the United States after a hectic period of "War-corresponding" in Ethiopia, left New York a fortnight ago on the German Zeppelin "Hindenburg" on its return flight across the Atlantic to Europe.

Her idea is to get round the world by air in a month, interviewing all the leading statesmen and celebrities, in order to present what she calls an actual "contemporary opinion on matters of those closely concerned in them."

She has already interviewed Hitler, whom she found elusive, M. Blum, very much engaged; poor little Haile Selassie, as she calls him, still hoping that the Great Powers would do something for him. She intends to meet Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru.—United Press.

POONA NON-BRAHMINS AND ELECTIONS

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Executive of the Non-Brahmin Party at a meeting held here decided to appoint a Parliamentary Board to select candidates for both the houses of the legislature. The meeting approved draft election manifesto which, "inter alia," declares that in the opinion of the party the constitution should be worked and it would be the duty of the Party to avoid and prevent deadlocks as also the arbitrary use of the safeguards.—A.P.

AIR LINER WRECKED?

Radio Message From Search 'Plane

LONDON, August 1.

Practically, all hope of finding the missing Jersey airliner has now been given up. Despite search by aeroplanes, lifeboats and steamer no trace has been found Apart from the report that a French airliner spotted a float of oil patch. This is being investigated.

(Later).—An aeroplane searching for the missing Jersey airliner has sent a radio message that it sighted the wreckage at Minquier Reef, southward of Jersey and that it is descending to investigate.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

CAIRO, August 1.

The text of the Sudan provisions of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty has been initialled this evening.

With the initialling of the draft text of the Sudan provisions of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, two big obstacles in the way of settlement have been removed as an agreement on military provisions had already been reached.

A communique has been issued announcing the initialling of the agreed text performed to-night by the heads of delegations at the Antoniadis Palace, Alexandria. The communique adds, it has been arranged to take up the remaining clauses of the draft treaty forthwith.—Reuter.

ARAB POLICE OFFICIAL KILLED

Sequel To Shooting Outside Haifa Mosque

JERUSALEM, August 2.

An Arab Police Inspector was shot dead by Arabs outside a mosque in Haifa. Two Jewish watchmen were found shot dead near their colony in Central Palestine.—Reuter.

MUSLIM SEATS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Board Committee Discuss Conditions For Candidature

The first meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bombay Presidency, met at 11 on Sunday morning. It has approved the draft manifesto prepared by the Sub-Committee with such alterations as they thought necessary. The manifesto will be published as soon as possible.

The Board discussed the question of arrangements with regard to receiving applications from those who desire to stand as a candidate on the League ticket. It was resolved that those who wish to stand on the League ticket

See Page 16

should send in their applications on or before the 30th of September, 1936, and they can apply for the printed form and pledge to the Secretary, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

It was further decided that necessary arrangements should be made with regard to the collection of funds. The proposal for touring the districts and for carrying an propaganda was adopted and certain lines were laid down as to the propaganda work in Bombay and various districts. It was resolved to fix a quorum of five for the Committee meetings.

STOP PRESS

LAWLESSNESS SPREADS ACROSS BORDER.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

While Madrid reports "all quiet" with theatres re-opened and belated posts arriving from abroad, lawlessness seems to have spread across the Spanish border. Lisbon reports that three gunmen, said to be Spanish, raided the local treasury office at Lourinha, fifty miles north of Lisbon, shot and killed the chief clerk, wounded the assistant and decamped in a motor car.

Gibraltor reports that a German battleship and two destroyers passed this afternoon apparently heading to Malaga or Barcelona.

BRITISH TRIO ENTER SEMI-FINALS

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, August 2.

Herr Hitler and Gen. Goering were among the 100,000 attending the first day of the Olympics.

The British trio, Powell, McCabe and Handley, entered the semi-finals for the 800-metres and Sweeney and Pennington the semi-finals for 100 metres. Weather was dull but cool.—

FRENCH PLANES FOR SPANISH BORDER

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, August 2.

Five military aeroplanes, apparently French, were seen to fly over Perpignon last evening heading for the Spanish Frontier according to a message from Perpignan to a German news agency.—A.P.

NEGRO EQUALS WORLD RECORD

Afghan Sprinter Drops In Third Heat Of Olympic 100 Metres

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

In the Olympics, Khan (Afghanistan) failed to qualify in the third heat of the finish round of 100 metres. He started well but others were too classy. The heat winner was Beveren (Holland) his time being 10 minutes, 8 seconds. Whiteside was always last in the tenth heat and did not qualify.

NEGRO'S SUCCESS.

Eighty thousand were present when Jesse Owens, the American Negro equalled World's record in 100 metres, time being 10 minutes and 3/10th seconds, winning the heat.

In putting the shot Rahim failed to qualify.—Reuter.

Women's Olympic Javelin Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN Aug. 2.

In Women's Throwing the Javelin final Miss Fleischer (Germany) threw ... metres, which is ...

In 800-metres first round Bhalla did not qualify. The heat winner was McCabe (Britain), time one minute 54½ seconds.

Ten Thousand Metres

SALMINEN	1
ASKOLA	2
ISOHOLLO	3

All three come from Finland. Winner's time was 30 minutes 15 2/5 seconds. Won by a yard. Five yards separated Askola and Isohollo.

Singh looked picturesque in his pale-blue head-dress and was the only bearded competitor in the field. He was by a long way last almost from the start and dropped out at the end of 5,000 metres.

PUTTING THE SHOT FINAL.

Woellke (Germany) 16.20 metres, an Olympic record.

HIGH JUMP:

Johnson (America) 2.03 metres.

Jesse Owens Breaks World Record

BERLIN, August 2.

Jesse Owens winning the second round of the heat in ten and two-tenths seconds broke the world record.—Reuter's Special.

BOTH TEAMS WITHDRAWN

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

Dispute over the merits of the two teams sent from Brazil resulted in both being withdrawn from the track, field swimming and rowing events in the Olympic Games.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA

Will Stand Only As An Independent Candidate

With reference to the paragraph about Mr. M. C. Chagla and the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, we are asked to state that he has not yet made up his mind to seek election. When he decides to stand as a candidate he will do so, not on any party ticket, but as an independent candidate.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BELGAUM, Aug. 2.

The Congress election campaign was inaugurated in Belgaum yesterday at a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Kalelkar and Mr. Diwakar made short speeches in the course of which they appealed to people to vote for the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

Battle Rages Round Saragossa

Spanish Insurgents Repulsed

Govt. Forces Occupy Cabrera And Belearics

BARCELONA, August 2.

It is reported that Government forces have occupied the fortified towns of Cabrera and Balearics, whilst fall of Palma and Majorca is expected after heavy bombardment by aeroplanes in which over 100 large bombs were dropped, seriously damaging the Archbishop's palace, cathedral, barracks and the railway power stations but the coast petrol stores and the International Zone were not bombed.

INSURGENTS REPULSED

It is stated that Government forces repelled insurgent sorties from Saragossa after a battle lasting three hours and 250 insurgents including three generals, 39 colonels and commanders are at present immured in the floating prison of the steamship "Uruguay".—Reuter.

REBELS' KEY POSITION ON FIRE

MANOEUVRING FOR POSITION CONTINUES

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Manoeuvring for position appears to be continuing in Spain. Government forces are reported ... of Granada. Three columns of volunteers are said to have been formed in Malaga district and their leader Col. Asencio hopes to induce the surrender of the troops arriving from Africa.

REBEL'S POSITION ON FIRE

Activity on the Guadarrama Mountains, north of Madrid, is reported at present to be confined to aerial counter attacks in the course of which the pinewoods, surroundings the rebels' key position, are said to have been set fire to by incendiary bombs.

Insurgent prisoners captured in a skirmish on the Guadarrama-Escorial road stated that the insurgent headquarters have been withdrawn four miles behind San Rael to El Espinar, where all available men are being collected.

GOVT. REINFORCEMENTS

Meanwhile, Government troops in this region have been reinforced by 400 men. Ten thousand Government volunteers are reported to have arrived by train at Valencia. The Madrid newspaper "A. B. C." claims that Government planes have blown up two trains loaded with munitions for anti-Government forces on the line between Valladolid and Medina and also bombed Valladolid and Segovia causing several fires.

FLYING-BOAT DETAINED

A Gibraltar report says that British authorities have detained a Spanish Government flying-boat which landed in British waters there on Friday after bombing Algeciras.

NO INTERFERENCE IN SPANISH AFFAIRS

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The Government has decided urgently to appeal to Governments particularly concerned not to interfere in Spain's affairs.

It is indicated that France's future course of action will depend on whether it is possible to reach a general understanding with the countries concerned.

It is semi-officially stated the fact that foreign war material is believed to have been supplied to rebels obliges France to reserve liberty of action as regards her future decisions.—Reuter.

GOVT. TORPEDO BOAT SURRENDERS IN ALGECIRAS

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 1.

Flying no ensign a Spanish torpedo boat this evening entered the Algeciras harbour and it is presumed they surrendered to the insurgents.

Two delegates sent to Gibraltar by the insurgents at Lalinea to interview the pilot of the Government flying boat which was forced to descend at Gibraltar informed the pilot that if he as also the crew surrendered his family who are now in in surgents' hands would not be touched. Otherwise they would be executed forthwith.

The pilot not yet replied.—Reuter

Unknown Cruiser At Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, August 2.

A cruiser flying a German ensign arrived at Algeciras, this afternoon. Its name is not yet known.—Reuter's Special.

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

According to reports received in Rangoon about 3,000 acres of paddy lands in Pegu district are affected by flood caused by heavy rains during the week end. A number of villages have been submerged.—United Press.

Muslim Protest Against Hindu Memorial

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of Bengal Muslims held at the Town Hall this afternoon entered a protest against the recent Hindu memorial. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi presided. The meeting unanimously resolved deprecating "the attempts that the being made to effect a revision of the Award without a settlement having been arrived at between the various communities interested," and affirming "that the Muslim community will strenuously oppose any change that may be made in the communal decision to the detriment of the Muslim community."

Prince Akram Hussain moved the resolution which was supported by Sir Syed Sadulla, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Hussain Iamam and Mr. Nauman M. L.—A.P.

Police Training School For Burma

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

For the training of Burmans as Sub-Inspectors and Court Prosecuting Officers a police Training School was opened by the local Government at Mandalay several years ago, but for measures of retrenchment it was closed down in 1932. It is now learnt that Government have decided to re-open the school from January, 1937, and one hundred recruits will be selected for the training.—United Press.

French Aviator Dead

PARIS, Aug. 2.

The death has occurred of aviator Louis Blerlot.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Doctor of either sex. Apply, with testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable, Bhagwan Medical Stores, Secunderabad Dn. 6684.

Wanted immediately two more really capable men to sell Watches Gramophones, etc., on easy instalments, Bombay and Suburbs. Salary Rs. 60 besides commissions. Only influential men prepared to deposit Rs. 300 need apply personally Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 6679.

Wanted Immediately — Manager for our Bombay Office. Businessman preferred. Cash or Bank Security Rs. 2,000 essential. Apply: The National India Rubber Works, Ltd., Sialkot City. (6655).

Wanted a Law experienced man for oversea Port having excellent knowledge of Law and Gujarati education. Apply immediately with minimum salary to Box No. 6676, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Door-keepers for a Cinema near Dadar. Only residents of Dadar locality should apply. Write to Box No. 6671, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experienced Managers, Accountants, Cashiers and Clerks for our branches in Bombay Presidency to be opened shortly. Pay according to qualifications. Cash deposit essential. Apply with testimonials to Mr. P. M. Mathew, B.A., Secretary, The Provincial Bank of India, Ltd., 5, Commercial Street, Bangalore. (6650).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertiser is willing to act as Secretary or Manager in established Limited Company, and is prepared to invest thirty to forty thousand rupees in its shares. Please apply Box 6664, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

House, Flats, Shops, in Khar available hire purchase system, attractive Terms. Apply Gangaram Sharma 46 Khar. 6680.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Princess Tuition Classes for Matric Boys and Girls in Mathematics, English, French and Science meet every evening in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. Subjects are taught by highly experienced teachers, specialists in their respective subjects. April 1936 Matric results—English 76 p.c., Mathematics 87 p.c., French 94 p.c., Science 100 p.c. Following students obtained distinctions. 1822 Rati Minwala (French 72); 1560 A. J. Saify (Science 57); 1605 Z. H. Syed (Science 62, Mathematics 117); 2704 H. K. Deshmukh (Mathematics 110); 4833 R. A. Siddiqui (Math. 113). (6678).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Offices large and small, second floor, Ismail Building, opposite Flora Fountain. Airy and well-lighted, fronting Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Moderate rents. Apply on the premises to Dastur & Co., Solicitors. (6658).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

"Monthly-Repayments: 7 x 15 for 100. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 6615.

To financial or some leading firm advertiser will loan Rs. 50,000. Apply Box 6621, "Bombay Chronicle."

Money advanced on mortgage property, jewellery, Bombay City only. Also on personal security to Government servants anywhere. Write with stamp for reply, Box No. 6677, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted influential and experienced Agents to handle full circle remoulded tyres. Apply Supreme Tyre Remoulding Co., 166, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Bombay. (6646).

Wanted Agents to sell our well reputed Silk Sarhis, Shirtings, Suitings, Coatings and Chadars. Pay Rs. 100. Allowance Rs. 50. Cash Prize Rs. 500 extra. Cash security Rs. 20 only. Nationals Ltd., Ludhiana. (6656).

Wanted: The Great Home Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Yusuff Building, Fort, Bombay, invites applications for the post of District Organisers for Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Gaekwar State Territory and Kathiawar. Salary and Commission. Scientific publicity assured. Write to Agency Manager. (6659).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wycliff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden, Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bonafide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale:—Three Roving Frames. T and S. 1915. in excellent order. Can be seen working in Toyo Podar Mills, Bombay. Apply to Manager. (3648).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 250 P.M. by investing Rs. 200. For particulars send one anna stamp to C.G. Raja, Esq., Mysore. 6666.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Advertiser will purchase for cash up to Rs. 50,000 whole stock of mill's, manufacturer's, or publisher's standard goods, provided the latter undertake to re-purchase bit by bit entire stock from advertiser within one year's period. Apply Box 6670, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th to MONDAY, the 17th August, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 30th July, 1936.
3674

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1936.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To declare an extra 'Jubilee' Dividend.
4. To carry to Reserve Fund, the amount standing at the foot of the Forfeited share account.
5. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th August 1936 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries,
Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1936.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Tuesday the 18th August 1936 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 1st August, 1936.

3672.

POONA RACES

"MAXFAR"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 30.
Rs. 85
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 130 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 431 OF 1936.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 6th day of March, 1936.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GOOLAMHUSSIN ALLIBHOY & SONS, LTD., a private Limited Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their registered Office at 210 Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) SAHIBZADA ABDUL SHAKUR KHAN, of Tonk Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tonk in Rajputana (2) M. A. SHAUQ of Delhi Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Printer and Publisher at Chandni Chowk and Sadar Bazar of Delhi. ..... Defendants.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff Within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Edward VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 20,000 as and by way of damages or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and proper; that the defendants and each of them, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from publishing the said words or any of them or any similar words in reference to the Plaintiffs or their business or their goods or selling copies of the said book containing the said words or any of them that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants and each of them their servants and agents may be restrained from publishing the said words or any of them or any similar words or selling the copies of the said book containing the said words or any of them that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of September, 1936, at eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of March, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI

Sealed.

The 22nd day of July, 1936.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 768 of 1936.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SIDDICK ABDUL AZIZ and (2) JUSUB ABDUL AZIZ ..... Defendants

To

1. SIDDIK ABDUL AZIZ,
and
2. JUSUB ABDUL AZIZ,
1st and 2nd defendants in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 8,968-15-0 together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 9th November, 1935, till Judgment, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment till payment, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of August, 1936, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon either in person or by an advocate and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1936.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
3677

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Zunda Cabinet, Godrej & Milner safes, Wardrobes, etc.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Sugar Industry In India And In Britain

Protection At "Home" And Free Trade In India Seems To Be Finance Member's Motto!.

By B. S. DABKE

Mr. Dabke, who is himself actively engaged in the sugar-manufacturing industry, shows in this revealing article how Great Britain jealously protects her own sugar industry while the reverse policy is foisted on India.

The economists, industrialists and Indian Chambers of Commerce are led to believe that the policy of "Discriminating Protection" adopted by the Government of India after years of systematic efforts and persistent struggle in and outside the country's Legislative Councils by the leaders of commercial community and other political bodies during the last two generations is in danger. These beliefs are not without foundation. The utterings of the financial spokesman of the Government of India in and outside Legislative Chambers are clear proof, if any were required.

While replying to Pundit Pant and Sir H. P. Mody who stoutly urged for the development of Indian Industries, Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, attacked the theory of industrialization as a cure for middle-class unemployment in particular and unemployment in general in this country. He, also, referred to the heavy burden of protection on the taxpayer and consumer. He was of opinion that industrialization by high protection is no solution of the problem of unemployment.

It is a clear warning to the sheltered industries; "thus far and no further". Whatever progress these protected industries might have made during a very brief period at their disposal, however important position they might occupy in the country's agricultural and industrial economy and whatever stage they might have reached in their development, they cannot expect further help!

The important protected industries are steel, cement and sugar and they are at various stages of their development in India when compared to the same industries elsewhere.

IN INDIA AND ENGLAND!

Out of the above three sheltered industries, sugar industry is deliberately selected for comparison and contrast as this very industry is being protected in India as well as in Great Britain, and an infant industry, deliberately nursed and fostered as a national industry, in the mother country of the Finance Member should serve as a model and guide for him when he is called upon to do so in India.

The Labour Government in 1924 granted sugar beet subsidy with the avowed object of finding out whether it was possible to make the country independent of foreign sugar supply so as to be self-sufficient in times of emergency. The subsidy was granted in the first place for ten years as an experiment to determine whether Great Britain can produce sugar economically from the raw material produced from its own soil, either a full quota or a substantial portion of its total requirement. The ten year period was extended to twelve by a Special Act of Parliament. But public opinion was divided about the value of the experiment inasmuch as whatever success it attained it had taxed the British Exchequer a progressive amount from year to year and it was estimated that over £40,000,000 had been spent up to the last year and the hope of the industry becoming self-supporting had been found to be still far remote.

In spite of the above facts, the House of Commons passed the Sugar Industry Reorganisation Bill. Mr. Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture at the time of introducing this measure pointed out that the Government were concerned with the necessity of safeguarding a promising branch of agriculture just at a time when the country was recognising the necessity of assisting agriculture as a whole.

HOW SUBSIDY IS DISTRIBUTED

The subsidy is to be distributed to an amalgamated corporation of 15 companies controlling some 18 sugar factories. The subsidy payable will have some relation to the world market price. It is estimated that the maximum amount of subsidy payable on 1936 crop will be £2,750,000 against £3,640,000 paid in 1935 and £4,450,000 in 1934.

The Bill provides that the prescribed rate of assistance for 1936 shall be 5s. 3d. per cwt. The rate for future years will be based on the ascertained results of each previous year. The rate paid in 1935 was 5s. 8d. and for 1934 was 7s 3d. per cwt.

The most important condition of assistance to the sugar industry is that "no equipment, machinery, plant, material or other article not wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom shall in contravention of any order of the Commission be installed or used in the sugar factories concerned. The Commission may, by order, prohibit the installation or use without their consent of all or any class of description of equipment, machinery, etc., not wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom."

AND IN INDIA!

Now look at the other picture in India. The Tariff protection was granted in April 1932 by the Government of India. There were about 57 sugar factories working in India in 1932-33. This number increased for the milling season during 1933-34 to 112, i.e., a rise of about cent per cent. This number further rose to 130 in 1934-35 and to 139 in 1935-36. Including Gur Refineries, the total number of sugar factories in British India and Indian States is estimated to be about 168 for the last milling season.

This progress achieved by the sugar industry in India during so short a time is considered as 'almost staggering' by the Under Secretary of State for India in a speech. As compared to the British beet sugar industry, the Indian sugar industry (1) gives employment to about 2,00,000 workers, about 2,500 graduates in Science, Engineering, Arts and Commerce, (2) has created a new field for indigenous investment to the extent of about 30 crores of rupees, (3) has arrested the drain of about Rs. 15 crores a year, (4) is maintaining about 20 million agriculturists by giving them a cash crop. The average under cane is fast growing; as given by official estimate there were 4,141,000 acres under cane in 1935-36 and will be about 4,300,000 acres under cane in 1936-37. The annual consumption of sugar in India is variously estimated, it largely depends upon the price of the sugar as well as upon the general economic conditions in the country; but roughly it amounts to about 9,00,000 tons. According to the official estimate the total sugar production for 1935-36 in India will be about 8,49,000 tons and if this progress is maintained the total sugar production from all sources in 1936-37 in India will be 9,15,000 tons when India will be independent of any foreign supply of sugar, not only this but if nursed and fostered as is done by the British Government for their beet sugar industry, India will soon be one of the largest sugar manufacturing country in the world and the British Empire countries can secure adequate supply of sugar if they open and reserve their markets for Indian sugar, at no distant date.

Now one fails to understand how and why the self-same economic theories should have a certain set of results when applied to industries in Great Britain and quite the reverse in case of India? How and why tariff protection to beet sugar industry in Great Britain does not affect the interests of tax-payers and consumers and how and why tariff protection to cane sugar industry in India does affect adversely the interests of tax-payers and consumers? Why protection to sugar industry is pudding in Great Britain and why it is poison in India?

Paper-Manufacture In India

History And Progress Of The Industry And Its Future Prospects

The arrested development of the Indian paper industry and its parlous condition in the first fourteen years of the century are to be attributed to the disastrous competition of woodpulp papers. The unfortunate plight of the industry was due to causes entirely beyond its own control. The mills themselves were not then antiquated. They had plant of the latest type then available and their operation was carried on by highly skilled and experienced pulp and paper makers imported from the best mills in Britain writes A. R. B. in "Indian Print and Paper."

Even so late as in 1920 Cross and Bevan's famous text-book cited the plan and arrangement of the Kankinara Mill as representing the ideal. The proprietors of this fine mill nevertheless were prompt to cut their losses and sold out in 1902. They would not have done so had they entertained hopes of survival in the changed circumstances of the time. Within another three years the owners of the original concern at Bally followed suit. This mill was dismantled and its two modern paper machines were re-erected at Titaghur and Kankinara. The surviving mills hoped by increased production to cut down costs. They utilized imported woodpulp to attain this object but were nevertheless fully alive to the economic disadvantages of a foreign-made pulp and constantly sought to increase and develop their resources of indigenous fibres. Prior to the War there was not a known fibrous plant in India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas or from Malaya to Kashmir, which had not been made the subject of trial and experiment at one or other of the mills. In such efforts the mills were greatly assisted by the various investigations set on foot by Government from time to time and in 1912 the suitability of Bambood was definitely established in a series of extensive experiments upon a commercial scale at the Titaghur Mills. But it was not until after the War that the first mill designed to work on Bamboo was erected.

BAMBOO AND 'PROTECTION.'

Bamboo is now being used in several mills upon a large and rapidly increasing scale. It has definitely become established as the future staple of the Indian paper industry.

The scheme of Protection was carefully planned to avoid encouragement of indiscriminate investment in new enterprises. It therefore extended only to certain printing papers and oo writing papers. In 1927-28 the protected qualities imported amounted to over 20 per cent of the total imports but by 1934-35 the proportion had fallen to less than 9 per cent. The paper paying the protective duty in the latter year amounted to a total of 11,161 tons only. Even this small figure gives an exaggerated idea of the extent of the market still available for the local industry, for the imports of protected papers include many varieties and special qualities, individually unimportant in quantity and therefore only suitable for manufacture in mills which are able to specialise for other than the Indian market. The quantity of unprotected paper now imported has risen to a figure of 114,870 tons, which is about 55 per cent in excess of the total imports of *all* kinds in the year prior to the imposition of the Tariff. The scheme of Protection has thus not prevented a large increase in the import trade while it has on the other hand been of substantial assistance to the local industry and has promoted the development of Bamboo.

An innovation introduced when the Paper Tariff was renewed in 1932 was an Import Duty on woodpulp. The purpose of this was to encourage the Indian mills to persevere in their efforts to establish Bamboo as their staple material but it also served to prevent the establishment of new mills for the sole purpose of converting woodpulp into paper. In the present demoralized state of the woodpulp industry such ventures would have been very successful but for the woodpulp duty and they might have prejudiced the whole future of the Indian industry. They would certainly have defeated the purpose of the Tariff which is to promote the use and development of India's raw materials. Assistance for Indian paper makers is not the object of the Tariff and is merely incidental—a point which those interested in the industry would do well not to forget. One curious feature of woodpulp duty is that it applies indiscriminately to all kinds of woodpulp. Hence the Indian papermaker is debarred from using cheap mechanical woodpulp to meet the competition of papers made partly from this material, and the development of "Kraft" paper for wrapping purposes has been made economically impracticable.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

What of the future? Can Indian mills ever hope to do without Protection and to compete on level terms with the woodpulp industry? These questions are difficult to answer at any time and particularly so at the present moment when woodpulp is being over-produced and is selling at less than pre-war rates. Those engaged in the Indian industry believe that, with her large Bamboo resources, India will eventually compete successfully in the world's markets. Clearly in such circumstances the need for protective duties on pulp and paper will disappear. Possibly long before India can hope to attack the open markets of the world she will be able to defend her own market without Tariff assistance. But that depends very largely upon the course of woodpulp prices and can only be reached after rigorous reduction of manufacturing costs in the existing mills through the development of other technique and processes and by means of expansion and the production and the consequent reduction of overhead charges. The small mill with low production and relatively high overheads is badly handicapped in every direction. This fact and the narrow market available for Indian paper owing to the limited nature of Protection must give cause for serious concern of those who contemplate the promotion of new mills. It may be that independent *pulp* mills may be established by overseas interests as an insurance against the rise of woodpulp prices but with regard to these the verdict of the Tariff Board in 1925 still holds good. They said: "We do not anticipate that the construction of Bamboo pulp mills will become profitable in India until the export of pulp is something more than a hope for the future." Anyone who has seen the congested Bamboo areas of other countries than India will appreciate that she has protective competitors who will make it hard for her to compete in the export market.

VIEWS OF AN IMPARTIAL ONLOOKER.

The special Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Government very fairly summarized the position of the Indian industry in words which are as true to-day as when written twenty years ago. He said: "Indian paper mills in their competition with the imported product suffer from (1) the lack of cheap raw material which will compete in price with mechanical spruce or balsam pulp, (2) their small size and comparatively high construction cost, (3) the peculiarities of the market in which there is a restricted demand for high grade papers and a very great demand for the cheapest varieties suitable for the bazaar trade." These remarks apply with strict truth to present-day conditions. Although Bamboo has been developed and is proving a relatively cheap raw material, producing a first class "chemical" pulp, it can never compete in price with pulp produced by purely mechanical means from spruce or balsam so long as timber remains as cheap as it is to-day. Hence, as our observer goes on to state, "it is impossible for Indian mills to compete in the production of newsprint or in any of the cheaper grades of printing, writing and wrapping papers used in India." In other words, the Indian papermaker is unable to compete in that portion of the domestic market in which the greatest quantities of paper are consumed; and while his fibre had proved itself eminently "suitable for the production of better grades of paper, the market for these is still too limited to allow him to undertake manufacture of the many grades and specialties necessary."

GROUNDS FOR MODERATE OPTIMISM.

Contemplation of the famine prices to which woodpulp soared in 1919 might give rise to fantastic expectations with regard to that future time when the long-predicted woodpulp shortage finally arrives. But it has to be remembered that even when the North American supplies of spruce are exhausted there are other species of pulp woods which will come into use and other timber resources waiting to be developed. Manufacturing processes are not static. They alter and adapt themselves to requirements. Technical study continually tends to widen the scope of the manufacturer; and although, for example, not a pound of paper has been made in Alaska and there is no commercial newsprint mill working on the Southern Pine of America, there can be no doubt that Alaskan Fir and Southern Pine will in due course play a part in regulating the future upward tendency of pulp costs. Whether the immense timber areas in Russia will ever become an important factor in the situation will probably depend upon the extent to which the world price of woodpulp rises. Without attempting to gauge possibilities which are perhaps very remote, it may be said that there is much in the present situation to give grounds for the belief that, while possibly there may be no ultimate scarcity of wood for pulp and papermaking, the eventual tendency will be for costs to rise, thereby gradually widening the scope for other materials such as Bamboo.

As America manufactures and consumes more pulp and paper than the rest of the world, any change in American conditions must have a far-reaching influence on the world's pulp and paper industry. Feeling in the United States is gradually strengthening in favour of better methods of timber conservation and regeneration. Reafforestation schemes are being supported in several States; also, although much American capital is invested in Canadian enterprises, agitation is spreading in favour of making the U.S.A. self-supporting in regard to woodpulp. Were measures adopted to this end they would obviously have an adverse effect on the world price of woodpulp unless at the same time there was a large increase in demand. Prophecy is always unsafe, but a consideration of the various factors in the woodpulp situation must lead to the conclusion that a violent upward price movement is altogether unlikely.

In India the gradual spread of education and of industrialism should result in wider markets for the paper-maker, but progress is slow and cannot be hastened. So far as the immediate outlook is concerned, one may only cherish a pious hope that by the time the Indian Protective Tariff comes up for reconsideration, the relative values of Bamboo and Wood for papermaking may possibly show more in favour of India's staple than at the present moment. In the meantime the existing mills are spending large sums on the installation of additional new plant for the manufacture of Bamboo pulp, recognising that in this lies their salvation and that, as a protected industry, they are bound to regard the profits made under Protection as in a sense Trust funds to be utilized to the fullest extent to further the objects of the Protective policy. They must realize, however, that Protection for paper is not permanently inscribed upon the Statute Book and that their only hope lies in the reduction of manufacturing costs and the cheapening of the product which they offer to the public.

Important Developments In Railway Construction In India

Speeding Up Trains By Strengthening The Permanent Way

Experiments which are expected to have an important effect on railroads in India have been launched on a large scale, says a Press Note from Simla:—

New types of metal sleepers have been designed in the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board and are being tried out extensively on the East Indian, North-Western and other railways.

Exploring numerous ways in which railway equipment could be improved, both from the point of view of efficiency and economy, the recently constituted Central Standards Office naturally began with the permanent way. They found themselves faced with a number of problems to solve.

SPEEDING UP TRAINS

The present-day tendency is to speed up trains, and this demands greater strength in the permanent way. Steel rails carry the weight of the train, but they have to be supported in turn by sleepers. In addition, the rails have to be kept accurately in place—not a simple matter when subjected to the tremendous hammer force of a powerful locomotive travelling at high speed.

As trains pass over iron rails, the rails are depressed—having a certain amount of elasticity. This light movement in the rails naturally has an effect on the sleepers. The different movements caused by the passage of a train—such as rocking or vertical movements—disturbs the sleepers and the ballast on which they rest.

If rails were likely to be rocked or hammered more drastically by faster trains, then a way had to be found of securing more efficient sleepers. Also the sleepers had to be improved in design so that there would be a minimum of movement to disturb the ballast on which they rest.

Another factor which is not often realised is that when a train is moving at high speed along the permanent way, the flanges of the wheels force the track outwards. This is particulary true in the case of heavy locomotives.

IRON PLATE SLEEPERS

From the beginning it was believed that the best solution to most of these problems could be found in specially designed metal sleepers. Fortunately, during recent years, there has been a tendency in India to replace wooden sleepers by metal, which, having a much longer life, are more economical. The introduction of these sleepers made it possible for new designs to be submitted for experiment without great difficulty.

Cast iron plate sleepers have been designed which, it is claimed, will offset to the greatest extent possible the sideways thrust of train wheels travelling at high speed. At the same time, the plates in the sleeper carying the rails have been shaped so that the amount of 'packing' required to maintain the sleeper and hence the rail in position has been reduced to a minimum. This, of course, has a most important bearing on maintenance costs.

JOINTS STRENGTHENED

Another direction in which there has been encouraging development is in the strengthening of the joints between different lengths of rail. In the past the strength of the permanent way where the short lengths of rail join was limited by that of the iron plates joining the two ends of the rail. In addition, these joining-plates (fish-plates) are a source of constant trouble, with the continual expense of maintenance and supervision.

A special design of cast iron sleeper has been produced to strengthen joints and reduce cost of maintenance. It is a combination of ordinary sleeper and rail support and rail-joint. It is believed that this new design will give the greatest strength and reliability. Large numbers of these new rail-joint cast iron sleepers have been manufactured and are being tried out on the East Indian Railway.

This is one more important aspect of railway maintenance and development which the Central Standards Office hope to render more efficient and more

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Selections For To-day's Races

Shelly, Firpo And Greek Glen Have Outstanding Chances

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE:—
HONEY BOY 1
BELLE OF YORK 2
DAFTRUM 3

2ND RACE:—
GAY LIFE 1
URKHAN 2
AL BARMAKI 3

3RD RACE:—
HIS HIGHNESS 1
KANZ AL IRAQ 2
YASVANT 3

4TH RACE:—
SHELLEY 1
KNIGHT AT ARMS 2
FLAMCOE 3

5TH RACE:—
FIRPO 1
PROSPERITY 2
THE VICEROY 3

6TH RACE:—
GREEK GLEN 1
BEDSOCKS 2
OOTMAN 3

7TH RACE:—
LEICESTER LADY 1
GIPSY JACK 2
NATBAY 3

8TH RACE:—
KANZ AL MULUK 1
MAMLUK AL IRAQ 2
DILAWAR 3

DAILY DOUBLE:—
HIS HIGHNESS & GREEK GLEN.

DAILY TREBLE:—
FIRPO, LEICESTER LADY and KANZ AL MULUK.

B. P. REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Indian Football League, Matches

Monday August 3, 4-40 p.m.: Mahim Sports v. Goans United. —Mr. U. C. Dutt, Mr. W. R. Sullivan and Mr. Shanker Lingham.

Monday August 3, 5-45 p.m.: Bengal Club v. Havero F. C.—Mr. U. C. Dutt, Mr. H. P. Kennedy, and Mr. Shanker Lingham.

Wednesday August 5, 5-45 p.m.: Kings Circle v. Bhoiwada Cross. —Mr. P. A. Lewis.

Saturday, August 8, 4-40 p.m.: G. S. M. College v. Havero F. C. —Mr. M. C. Gupta, Mr. U. C. Dutt, and Mr. A. T. Paul.

Saturday August 8, 5-45 p.m.: Parel Sports v. Bhoiwada Cross. —Mr. M. C. Gupta, Mr. I. B. Sen-Gupta, and A. T. Paul.

Sunday August 9, 4-40 p.m.: Matunga United v. D. L. I. Followers.—Mr. A. K. Das-Gupta, Mr. H. P. Kennedy, and Mr. Choudhari.

Sunday August 9 5 45 p.m.: Bengal Club v. Rainbow F. C.—Mr. U. C. Dutt Mr. W. R. Sullivan, and Mr. Shanker Lingham.

Cheltenham-Haileybury Draw

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The two-day match between Cheltenham and Haileybury at Lord's is drawn. There was no play yesterday. Cheltenham 142 for 7 declared.

Haileybury 86 for 2 (Harrison 62 not out).—Reuter's Special.

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS.

The Hon. Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, writes:

Applications are invited from students of both sexes of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (including all sub-sections) doing or intending to do real Research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognized by Government. Applications must be made on prescribed forms which can be obtained from the office of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road, Bombay No. 7. Applications should reach he Honorary Secretary not later than 31st August, 1936.

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"At Home" given by Mr. Shantaram Patil, Chairman, Suburban School Board, Andheri, to Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Bombay and Suburban District. Mr. Jayakar is seated in the centre, while first from left is Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality and first from right is the host.

Shareholders' Distrust Of Managing Agency System

Bombay Association's Memorandum

The Bombay Shareholders' Association has submitted a comprehensive Memorandum on the Indian Companies Act (Amendment) Bill. In the introductory remarks the Association briefly reviews the circumstances under which the necessity for amendment of the existing legislation has arisen and deals with the principal factors that should determine the amendment of the existing law. It contends that the insistent claims of industrial development can only rest on the confidence of the investing public and that such confidence would always be lacking unless the Managing Agency System was regulated and defined particularly in regard to the period of the agency contract, the remuneration of the managing agent and the right of the Managing Agent to contract with the company. The importance of sufficient publicity as a safeguard against evils of company management is emphasised and the compulsory adoption of Regulation 107 of Table A with regard to contents of Profit and Loss Account is welcomed as a first step towards further improvement in future. The Association refers to its publication "The Indian Companies Act —Case For Amendment," and expresses the hope that a study of the material contained in that a study of the material contained in that book and in the Memorandum would sufficiently fortify the legislature in resisting the forces of reaction which have been raising the panicky bogey of "industry in danger". It observes that the investing community has as much to its heart the prosperity and advancement of industries in India as the Managing Agent and that the suggested ruination of Indian industries is a matter of much greater concern to the investors than to the handful of Managing Agents who, during the last fifty years, have secured gains entirely disproportionate to the efforts they have put in.

CLAUSES REVIEWED.

Reviewing the clauses of the Bill the Association points out that the definition of 'Managing Agent' should be so framed as to include therein any person occupying the position of managing agent by whatever name called and whether under a contract of service or not.

The Association welcomes the compulsory adoption of certain regulations of Table A with regard to rotation of directors, notices, inspection of books and documents by general Resolution and Profit and Loss Account.

It takes strong exception to the absolute power enjoyed by directors for refusing transfers of fully paid shares and in this connection refers to the opinion expressed by the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank Amendment Bills to the effect that this is a power which no limited liability company should possess. It reinforces its argument by a reference to sec. 38 of the Canadian Act under which directors have no power to refuse transfers except on the ground of the transferer's indebtedness to the company. It also refers to the practice on the London and Bombay Stock Exchanges where companies whose Articles confer absolute power of refusal of transfer to directors are not granted official quotation.

The Association insists upon 21 days' notice of every meeting to enable the Shareholders to study the matters coming up before the meeting and take concerted action when necessary.

BAN LOANS TO DIRECTORS.

Reviewing the clauses with regard to directors, the Association advocates legal prohibition of loans to dierctors and points to instances where such loans have resulted in heavy losses to companies. It suggests that election of directors should be by ballot so as to enable every Shareholder to give his vote according to his conscience. It deprecates the system of multiple directorships and points to the steps taken in Germany, France and other countries where legislation has been framed debarring directors from holding directorships in more than a specified number of companies. It suggests that without the sanction of the company, in general meeting directors should not have power to borrow in excess of the paid up capital of the company, issue the unissued capital of the company and sell the company's undertaking or change the currency of its loans. It strongly pleads for prohibition of speculative transactions of directors in the shares of their companies on the lines of provisions contained in Sec. 96A of the Canadian Act. It suggests that a company should not enter into any contract with a director except with previous approval of three-fourths of the members of the Board and that a Register should be kept containing particulars of such contracts. That the same should be open for inspection of shareholders.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Dealing with the clauses of the Bill relating to Managing Agents the Association contends that the period of twenty years fixed for new agencies should be reduced to ten, that existing agencies should be terminated after a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be found desirable, that managing agents should be liable to removal in case of fraud, breach of trust or mismanagement, that they should not be entitled to any compensation or winding up unless the Court is of opinion that the winding up is not in any way due to mismanagement or misfeasance on their part or has not been brought about by their own action or initiative, provided that in no case should the amount of compensation exceed the commission earned during the last three years. The Association welcomes the recognition of the principle that managing agents' remuneration should be based on a share of profits. It takes strong exception to the practice of charging commission on sales or production. It contends that such practice in the case of protected industries is absolutely indefensible. It also observes that in the calculation of the managing agent's commission premium received on issue of fresh or further capital, interest on debentures, depreciation, profit on sale of capital assets, receipts by way of bounties or subsidies and dividends from subsidiary companies under the same management should not be included.

NEED FOR LEGAL SAFEGUARD.

The Association urges legal prohibition of loans to managing agents as in its opinion these loans are the kernel of many of the troubles of joint stock companies. On similar grounds it urges prohibition of loans to or by companies under the same management. To avoid evasion it suggests that the relevant clause should be so amended as to cover loans to companies not only under the same management, but under substantially the same management. It advocates legal prohibition of purchase by one company of shares and debentures of another company under the same or substantially the same management, as experience has shown that such purchases have resulted in heavy losses to the purchasing companies. With regard to powers of managing agents the Association points to instances where Articles have been framed in such a way as to permit the Managing Agents to arrogate to themselves rights and powers to the exclusion of directors. The Association recommends that the law should provide that in all respects the managing agents shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Directors.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Turkey's Suit Against Egypt

CASE IN CAIRO COURT FOR PROPERTY OF PRINCESS OF EX-KHALIFA'S FAMILY

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Ministers of War and Education of Turkey have filed a suit in the Chief Court at Cairo, against the Wakf Minister of Egypt, for the recovery of the property of a Princess of the ex-Khalifa's family.

The suit has been admitted in the Egyptian Court. The solicitors of the Wakf Ministry contend that the system of the Khalifa does not exist and as such the Princess has no right to claim the property mentioned in the suit. The final disposal of the suit is awaited.

* * * *

Increased Profits

According to a Teheran paper, the net profits of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year 1935 amount to £4,004,857.

The profits of the Company for the corresponding period of the previous year were £3,698,140.

* * * *

The Dean of the Al-Azhar University, according to an official announcement, has been appointed tutor of His Majesty King Farouk of Egypt. The subjects of study will be religion and Islamic Law.

* * * *

For Aligarh 'Varsity

Some prominent merchants of Aden have sent a group of students amongst whom are their own sons, to the Aligarh University of India, for higher studies.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Ibrahim Lokman, aged 35, has also come to India for studies in Law.

Mr. Lokman, father of 14, has sent 3 of his sons to Iraq at the expenses of the Government of Iraq, one to the Beyrouth University and another has sailed with him to India to join the Aligarh University.

* * * *

Turkey's Exports

The export trade of Turkey, according to the statistics of the Turkish Government just published, are as follows:—

	units.
Heads of sheep	19,123
Heads of cows	446
	kgms.
Eggs	4,00,000
Fish	1,30,000
	units.
Sheep skin	5,00,000
	kgms.
Wool	20,00,000
Skin (asstd.)	6,00,000
Corn	6,78,620
Hazel-nuts	15,00,000
Tobacco	7,00,000
Grains	30,00,000
Barley and Rye	20,00,000
Almonds	15,00,000
Cotton	30,00,000
Lead	20,00,000
Opium	28,612
Coal	5,70,00,000
Other metals	20,00,000
	K. Metres
Timber	2,00,000

* * * *

Yemen Staff Grievances

As a result of the personal efforts and interest in the employees (of the Government of Yemen) taken by the Crown Prince of Yemen, Prince Ahmed Saiful-Islam, a new Department has been opened to make a survey of the difficulties of the employees in the State.

This sense of responsibility and interest in the welfare of the Government servants was roused by the many complaints received from the Government servants.

* * * *

With a view to tour Turkey, a Japanese mission has arrived at Constantinople. The mission was given a warm welcome on its landing.

* * * *

Attack On Journalist

An Egyptian journalist was the victim of an attack with an aerated water bottle at the hands of an unknown person, in the hall of the Egyptian Library in Cairo.

The victim who became unconscious was taken to the hospital and given treatment.

The assailant who tried to escape was overpowered by the crowd who had gathered there and was arrested.

When questioned by the authorities during investigation, the culprit refused to answer. It is said that there is no enmity between the journalist and the assailant.

It is believed that the culprit has followed the journalist from Russia, from where the latter had been expelled some years before. According to a resolution of the Bolsheviks, it is alleged, the journalist was to be killed The cause for such drastic measure on the part of the Bolsheviks is said to be the bitter hatred of the journalist towards their Party.

* * * *

New salt pans near the city of Techam-Alty in Turkey have been inaugurated by Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

* * * *

Mr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, the new Egyptian ambassador for Hedjaz, Iran and Iraq, has left Cairo to take charge of his new office in Bagdad.

* * * *

The Cabinet of Egypt has sanctioned a sum of £1,20,000 for establishing a new institution after the name of H. M. King Farouk of Egypt. This institution will be for the benefit of the students of Egypt.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra.
8-30 "London Pie" Book, lyrics, and music by Harry Howard. Presented by John Pudney.
9-0 Operatic Music.
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-15 Cricket. Surrey v. Notts, at the Oval: a commentary by C.B. Fry.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s. and 31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.
COCOANUT DAY.
10-30 a.m. SB Sitar Solos. By Prof. Mohomed Khan
11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. By Hirabai Barodekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m. "Village Girl." A Musical tragedy in Hindi. Presented by L. H. Ghelani and his party.
1-0 p.m. SB A Light Orchestral Concert. By The Continental Quintet.
5-0 p.m. Relay from the Wellington Cinema.
6-0 p.m. Foundations of Music—I. By Mrs. Khorshed T. Mulla. This is the first of the series in Gujarati. This evening Mrs. Mulla will give a talk on "Swar" with demonstration.
6-30 p.m. The V. U. B. Orchestra. In Light Tunes. Vocal Refrain. By Sundrabai.
7-0 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Greet Pravachan. By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. "Kala-Gora." A musical farce in Marathi presented by Cinephonic Stars.
8-0 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-10 p.m. Light Music. By Tarabai of Gadag. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Who'll Crack a Cocoanut with Me?" By S. R. Vimadalal.
10-0 p.m. SB A Studio Concert. Creighton Thompson, Tenor, and the Taj Symphonians. (Leader, Crickette Smith).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.
8-0 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta.
8-15 a.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Shudh Bilawal.
8-25 a.m. Shabbir Husain. Khayal Deshkar.
8-35 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Thumri Desi.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani: "The New Era." By Miss Chandra.
9-0 Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena. Bhopal.
9-10 a.m. Zawwar Haidar. Qawwali.
9-25 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod. Jogia.
9-30 a.m. Shabbir Husain. "Mujhe shad rakhna keh nashad rakhna, Mire dida-i-dil ko abad rakhna." (Hafeez).
9-40 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Thumri Asawari.
9-50 a.m. Zawwar Haider. "Ulfat jo kijiye to gharaz ashna se kia, Waada jo kijiye to but-i-bewafa se kia." (Akbar Allahabadi).
1-0 p.m. "My favourite records." By H. R. Chopra.
6-0 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Bararri.
6-5 p.m. Zawwar Haidar. Khayal Kafi.
6-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Bhim Plasi.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Ham par janun ki tohmat-i-beja abhi se hai, Hangama-i-bahar ka ghogha abhi se hai." (Hasrat Mohani).
6-50 p.m. Shabbir Husain. "Lar bhir ke tum aghyar se mar kiun nahin jate, Ai Rind jo dil men hai woh kar kiun nahin jate." (Rind).
7-0 p.m. Zawwar Haidar. "Julmi naina kahan le ke jaiyo raja." Dadra..
7-10 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Mand.
7-20 p.m. Shabbir Husain. Thumri Aiman.
7-30 p.m. Slono. Talk (Hindustani): "Significance of Rakhri." By M. M. Pandit Lachhmidhar Shastri.
7-35 p.m. Sharwan Kumar. A Play (Hindustani). By A. I. R. Artists.
8-50 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. (Melody of Thunders). "Naghma-i-Raad."
9-0 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Thumri Tilak Kamod. Dadra.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "The Rampur State Manuscripts, Miniatures and Caligraphy." By A. J. Chapman.
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.
12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Musical Selections. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "The Epic Story of a Man's War against Diseases." (2nd Series). By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata. By Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
5-36 p.m. Recorded Selections.
6-6 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Rural Development Grant and Water Supply Scheme." By S. N. Banerjee, Publicity Superintendent.
6-26 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Prafullabala.
6-36 p.m. Ashalata.
6-51 p.m. Provabaty.
7-6 p.m. Girin Chakravarty.
7-21 p.m. Manindra Chakravarty.
7-36 p.m. Calcutta Orchestra.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English. p.m.
8-6 SB Musical Interlude (Recored).
8-21 SB "The Two Bings" in a Light Entertainment featuring composition by themselves.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)
9-6 SB Comparative Vocal Music. T.V.N. Swami—South Indian. Sachin Das—North Indian.
9-46 SB Topical Talk (Bengali): By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 S B 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

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TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING
"C&C"'S
DISTINCTIVE
FRUIT SQUASHES
- Lime Juice Cordial
- Orange Grape Fruit
- Lemon Etc.

THE BEST YOU CAN EVER HAVE

Sole Agent:
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS,
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THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN MILLS
LILLI PALMER
in
"FIRST OFFENCE"
A thrilling story of the love of a boy and a girl, amidst car-thieving in Paris.
A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Freddie
BARTHOLOMEW
DOLORES COSTELLO
BARRYMORE
C. AUBREY SMITH
in United Artists'
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
"It will delight all manner of audiences, critical or casual, with its high comedy, effective pathos, genuine feeling and fine dramatic unfoldment."
Also
Latest Silly Symphony
IN ALL-COLOUR
"ELMER ELEPHANT"
Free List Suspended

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

See GARBO as she was 12 years ago taking her FIRST real chance!
Also
"CITY OF BEAUTIFUL NONSENSE"
With EMLYN WILLIAMS

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu Shravan Sud 15, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 14, 1355
Farsi: Aspandarmad 2, 1305
Hightide:
Lowtide 5-34; 18-24.
Sunrise: 6h. 16m.
Sunset: 7h. 14m.
Cocoanut Day: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM.

SASTRI:—In ever loving and sacred memory of our revered mother Laxmibai, who reached her eternal rest on 3-8-1931.
"In memory—A constant thought,
In heart—a silent sorrow."
(Inserted by her sons and daughters.)

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The meeting fixed for to-day (Monday) under the series of lectures on "The Cultural Contribution of various Nationalities to World Civilisation" has been cancelled on account of unavoidable circumstances.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The tenth annual general body meeting of the South Indian Association, Bombay, will be held on Sunday (9th instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Association premises, situate at ground floor, Suknivas, Matunga.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ

The annual general body meeting of the Sri Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) will be held at the Samaj Premises to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Sabha, Bombay, the annual "Shravani" ceremony will be observed at Bhau Daji Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga, at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday). The members of the community are cordially invited to attend the function.

LADIES PUBLIC MEETING

To support Dr. Deshmukh's Bill a public meeting has been arranged under the auspices of Bhatia Stree Mandal, Mangesh Shenoi Street, Fort. Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside and the speakers will be Smts. Sarojini Naidu. Mitha Lana, Sarojini Mehta and others.

S. T. C. LECTURES

A course of lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday and Fridays, commencing on 4th instant.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA

There will be a solemn office for the Dead at Gloria Church, Byculla, on Monday (10th instant) at 6 p.m. and a Requiem High Mass on Tuesday (11th instant) at 7-30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Joaquim R. Lima, Archbishop of Bombay. Very Rev. Fr. C. Ghezzi, Vicar General will officiate at the Solemn Office for the Dead on Monday evening.

HINDI PRELIMINARY EXAMS.

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—The ensuing Hindi Preliminary Examinations, viz., Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha will take place on Sunday (13th Sept.). Applications in the prescribed form, available from the Sabha, free on request, together with the fees, should reach the office of the Sabha at Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay, 7, on or before the 20th August 1936.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB, BANDRA

A Requiem High Mass will be given by the members of the Club to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 a.m. in St. Peter's Church, Bandra, for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. De Lima, Archbishop of Bombay.

Owing to the death of His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, the Whist Drive which is held on the first and third Sunday of the month is cancelled for the month of August 1936. The next Whist Drive will be held on Sunday, September 6, 1936, when the Cup for the highest aggregate will be presented.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Joyless Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Speed." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"First Offence". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.
GLOBE—"Majnu 1935." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-0, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC— "Woman's Challenge". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mr Deeds Goes to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Laurel and Hardy Comedy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Milky Way." Time as usual
EDWARD—"Adventures of Rex and Rinty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Little Lord Fauntleroy." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Qimti Qurbani." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara". Daily at usual time.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oxford' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 4th instant.

TRIBUTE TO LOKMANYA

On behalf of the Byculla District Congress Committee the President, secretaries and the members of the Managing Committee garlanded the statue of late Lokamanya on the Chaupatty sand.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day (Monday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP.

Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli has sent to the Women's Fellowship of Service a cheque for Rs. 1,000 as her contribution to their funds.

THE BOMBAY TENANTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society (2nd floor).

WORLI CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The Worli Catholic Association will offer a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Most Rev. Dr. J. Lima, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, to-day (Monday) at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Worli.

TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY AT KALYAN.

At a meeting of the members of the Andhra Association, Kalyan, held in their Association Hall at 7 p.m. under the presidency of Sjt. V. V. Subbarao glowing tributes were paid to the memory and sacrifices of the late Lokamanya Tilak in the cause of the freedom of the Motherland. The meeting came to a close with prayer to God to keep the soul of the departed leader in peace.

L.S.G.D. EXAMINATION.

The following amendments have been made in the Prospectus of the above-named examination: (1) The privilege of passing the examination by compartments will be allowed only for 'four' consecutive examinations, held after the one in which the candidate has secured the exemptions. (2) Those who have earned exemptions before 1st October, 1934, will be allowed the privilege of appearing for the remaining subjects upto and including examination to be held during March, 1937.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A dinner of the past and present students of the school will be held on Thursday 6th instant at 7 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will be the chief guest. Past and present students of the school are requested to join it and make it a success. Invitation cards can be had from the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 4th instant. The minimum subscription will be Re. 1-4. M. M. Khandevia, Hon. Secretary.

COCONUT DAY IN CITY

Azad Maidan Fair Draws Cosmopolitan Joy-Seekers

Sunday (yesterday) and Monday (to-day) are days of festivity and joy for the Hindus all over India, particularly for Brahmins, and priests, coconut dealers and other traders, who make money on these days.

It is one of the few occasions, when the Hindus meet in a congregation, and perform their religious ceremonies. Most Hindu rituals are individual and they conduct them in their homes. But the functions connected with "Upakarma" alone, are conducted by the different sections collectively.

"Upakarma" is a day of annual "confirmation." It is a sort, of subsidiary to the "Muni" which gives the Hindu a status of the "twice-born."

Bombay celebrated "Upakarma" —renewing the sacred thread—on the cocoanut day with a fair held at the Azad Maidan.

From early morning priests could be seen moving on their bicycles (for these modern priest do not scorn riding on cycles) at Matunga, and collecting their "Dakshina."

The foreshore of Chowpatty and other places on the seashore were crowded with Brahmins taking their bath and putting on their threads and throwing cocoanuts into the sea. Bombay being a cosmopolitan city, there is not one ritual, nor one mode of observance that is common to all its inhabitants.

But what is common to all is the fair at Azad Maidan. By noon, the crowded suburban trains brought in each its contingent and emptied it at the two terminii. Endless processions of people streamed towards Azad Maidan which presented a gala sight.

There were the shops and booths which made a roaring trade in "Cha" and "thanda lemon" and "pan." Multi-coloured baloons added their gorgeous touch to the scene. There were a number of whirli-gigs and merry-go-rounds, providing a welcome relaxation to the innumerable children and grown-ups too.

Here there was no ritual, no distinction of community, no sectarian isolation, all intent on pleasure, all merry, all noisy. A number of Muslim boys in Shervanis and Turkish caps could be seen moving about, as merry as the rest of the crowd.

All this meant of course a lot of confusion, a lot of noise, and a good lot of opportunity for pickpockets. Naturally it meant a strain on the City Police, but they had made their preparations and the fun and merriment went on gaily.

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations of Rs. 25 and over, towards the funds of the above institution are announced:—

The Secretary, Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel Charity Fund Rs. 500; The Trustees of late Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee Albless, out of Charity Trust created by him for the performance of Baj-Rojgar ceremony of himself, his wife, Bai Pirojbai, and other members of his family, in memory of the deceased, being the excess of income over expenditure for year ended 30th June 1936 Rs. 356; Anonymous Rs. 280; Anonymous, for the purchase of chairs for the use of the hospital. Rs. 51; Mrs. Shireenbai Cowasjee Mehta, for the purchase of 6 low chairs for the use of the hospital Rs. 42; A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his wife (sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat) Rs. 25; Mr. Dinshawjee Khurshedjee Mistry, in pious memory of his mother, the late Bai Soonabai Khurshedjee Mistry, on the 3rd anniversary of her death. (Roj Tir Yezad, Maha Deh.) Rs. 25; Dr. Darabshaw Manecjee Goghawalla Rs. 25. Including sums less than Rs. 25 the total of sum acknowledged up to 29th July last was Rs. 1,434.

AGITATION ALL OVER INDIA

Ambernath Workers Inform Colleagues In Assam Of Their Plight

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary, Assam-Bengal Match Factory Workers' Union, Dhubri by the workers at Ambernath.

"Ambernath Match Factory Workers' on strike. Management declared lock-out. Take sympathetic measures."

A meeting of the Match Factory Workers' Union was held at Ambernath on 30th inst., which was addressed by Messrs. Parulekar, Godse and others. Mr. Parulekar informed the workers that the telegram was sent to Assam as decided on the previous day.

He pointed out that the attitude adopted by the management clearly showed that the management had been actuated with the sole motive of crushing the workers' spirit, annihilate their solidarity and unity and to reduce their wages. He assured the workers that every effort would be made to defeat the object of the management by approaching the workers working in the factories in the different parts of India which belong to the Company with the request to adopt sympathetic measures and he felt no doubt that they would respond. A telegram had already been sent to workers of the factory at Assam which is opened by the W. I. M. Co.

The workers expressed their determination to accept he challenge of the employers and to fight to a finish to a finish if they were fellow to do so.

Progress Of Bandra National Library

(From Our Correspondent)
BANDRA, Friday

The report of the nineteenth year of the National Library of Bandra was adopted at the last general meeting.

This library had a very humble beginning. But to-day it has 277 members and owns 3,912 books. During the year a concert brought the Library Rs. 178-6-3 the Library receives also a grant of Rs. 200 from the Municipality.

During the year 7,155 issues of books were recorded.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,674-7-0 whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,158-9-0 The office-bearers are: President: Mr. N. D. Samant; Vice-President: Mr. D. R. Vaidya; Jt. Secretaries: Messrs. D. S. Tendulkar and V.G. Thakore.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. LIMA

Bandra's Mayor paid glowing tributes to the late Rev. Dr. Joachim Lima, Archbishop of Bombay, at yesterday's meeting of the Municipality which was adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

Dr. Dias, the President, said that the Archbishop had the control of the several Catholic educational institutions of Bandra and were it not for the Catholic schools the Municipality would have to bear heavy expenditure in connection with primary education which at present was carried out by such schools.

Similar resolutions of condolence were passed by the Committee of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., and the Ranwar St. Roque Association at their meetings.

(Continued From Col. 7)

ed in the work of the Association, should immediately correspond with the Secretary of the Association at Pohumal Building, Mandvi, Bombay. If any person has to suggest any other district where the Association should start work, he should communicate to the Secretary before October of this year so that the Managing Committee may consider the proposal. The work of the Association deserves all praise for the good work it has been doing during the past two years.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Saturday evening though huge black clouds filled practically the whole of the suburban sky yet it was pretty dry except for a few passing showers and this continued right up the late hours of Sunday morning, when at about 11-35 we had a very good shower which spoilt most of the cricket pitches and even was the cause of some of the fixtures being cancelled.

That debate organised by the St. Andrews Ex-Students Association against the Bandra Gymkhana on their pavilion was a great success. The subject relating to sports attracted quite a good number of sportsmen and it was well supported by speakers on both the sides. Judging from the large crowds that attended I suggest that Bandra ought really to have some more of such functions.

THAT TRAIN NUISANCE.

I have received quite a number of complaints of beggars and shoe blacks being a nuisance in the railway coaches, especially the third class and have on many occasions written about it. I wonder why the railway authorities neglect their obvious duty as if they were actually ignorant of such a nuisance. The general public is quite disgusted of all this and I suggest that immediate steps should be taken to remove the nuisance.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Marriage Hygiene Class

The Society for the study and promotion of Family Hygiene, including Sex Hygiene, has commenced marriage hygiene and elementary sexology classes at their office at Kodak House Hornby Road. The classes are held at 6-30 P.M. on every Tuesday and Thursday. The lecturers impart instruction in sex matters on scientific lines and their standard of training is very high. The experiment, in view of the general ignorance of sexology, deserves success.

Rural Health Relief

The Rural Health Association, which was started in Bombay two years ago, has done some splendid work in the rural area and Dr. C. L. D'Avoine and Mr. G. R. Datar, the President and Secretary, respectively, deserve the thanks of the public of Bombay in general and the rural area where the Association was active, in particular. The primary aim of the Association is the prevention of water-borne diseases, and curing such diseases whereever they occurred.

Since 1934, the Association has been working in certain villages in the Presidency with the above object in view. It took under its direct control 76 villages which were seething with guinea-worms. The area it covered was 1,200 square miles. At the end of one year's work the Association found that it had achieved success in its campaign inasmuch as the disease had become quite ineffective. At the end of second year "it has been conclusively established throughout the length and breadth of the treated area that the guinea-worm has totally disappeared". At the sixteen centres opened by the Association in the Kolaba District for treating guinea-worm cases, several hundreds of people were treated free of charge. While the Association has succeeded in eradicating the guinea-worm disease from the Kolaba District, it proposes to demonstrate how it could succeed in eradication of the disease by selecting two more districts in the Presidency namely, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Anyone interest-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Sale Offers
Sale Continues To-day.

	From Rs. As.		From Rs. As.
GOSSARDS BARGAINS		CELANESE BARGAINS	
Clasp Around Corsets ..	7- 8	Locknit Vests ..	1- 0
Hook Around Corsets ..	7-12	Directoire Knickers ..	2- 8
Front Lacing Corsets ..	13- 8	Sports Panties ..	2- 8
Brocade Combinations ..	16- 4	Cami Knickers ..	3-12
Crepe-de-Chene Combs ..	17- 8	Night Dresses ..	4- 8
Two-way Stretch Corsets	25- 0	Princess Slips ..	5-12
BRASSIERE BARGAINS		FESCOLYNE LINGERIE	
Lace Uplifts ..	2- 4	Vests embroidered ..	3- 4
Nett Backless ..	3-12	Directoire Knickers ..	3-12
Cellular Uplifts ..	2- 4	Princess Slips ..	5- 4
Cellular Combinations ..	14- 8	Night Dresses ..	7- 8
SILK HOSE		RAIN and SUNSHADES	
Ballito, new shades ..	3- 0	Fancy Rainshades ..	7- 8
Ladderproof, good quality	3- 4	Tussore Sunshades ..	12- 8
Fishnett, smart style ..	4- 0	Fancy Sunshades ..	7- 8
FANCY COLLARS		SCRAVES	
Sequin Collars ..	4- 4	Georgette Scarves ..	1-12
Sequin Bows ..	6- 4	Art Silk Scarves ..	1-12
SPORTS WEAR		BATHING WEAR	
Cellular Sports Shirts ..	3- 0	Meridian without Skirt	4- 8
Aertex Sports Shirts ..	3-12	Bath Cloaks ..	4-12
Aertex Jerkins ..	7- 8	Meridian with Skirt ..	7- 4
BARGAINS IN JUMPERS		EVENING COATS	
Smart Voiles ..	7- 8	Taffeta Boleros ..	11- 4
Printed Georgette ..	10- 0	Pink Velvet ..	18- 8
Printed Shantung ..	10- 0	Black Mouseline ..	30- 0
BARGAINS IN WOOLLIES		SMART TWEED COATS	
Knitted Cardigans ..	10- 0	Jaeger Plaid ..	15- 0
Knitted Suits, 2-Piece ..	27- 8	White Freeze ..	15- 0
Knitted Suits, 3-Piece ..	35- 0	Homespun ..	17- 8
Knitted Dresses ..	17- 8	Wool Georgette ..	35- 0
LADIES SHOE BARGAINS		BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS	
Travelling Slippers in Case	1- 8	Handkerchief Sachets ..	1-12
Slippers in Satin, Velvet and Felt ..	2- 4	Pyjama Cases ..	3-12
Oddments in Brocade Shoes ..	7- 8	Powder Bowls ..	3-12
	Per Yard.		Per Yard
MATERIAL BARGAINS		MATERIAL BARGAINS	
Violaline ..	0-10	Dress Netts ..	0-12
Tobralco ..	1- 4	Printed Voiles ..	1- 4
Whip Voile ..	1- 8	Tootisha ..	1-12
Corduroy Voile ..	1-12	Printed Crepes ..	2- 8

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1936

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Bombay Students' Conference held at the Muzaffarabad Hall during the week-end has been a creditable success from every point of view. It has called forth from the city students remarkable enthusiasm, self-confidence, self-reliance and capacity for organization. The resolutions passed and the speeches made thereon reveal, speaking generally, fairly sound grasp of the educational needs of the Presidency. What is more significant and hopeful is the institution of an executive committee to give effect to and further, in co-operation with the Students' Brotherhood, the aims of the Conference and to extend the Bombay movement to the whole Presidency. Judged by the work turned out by the city students during the last few weeks, their executive may be trusted to work vigorously in the city and spread it soon enough in the mofussil. Already there are signs of an awakening among the students in various parts of the Presidency and it will not be long before a Bombay Presidency Students' organization comes into existence. Things will not stop there. The appeal has gone forth from the Bombay Conference to the All-India Students' Conference to be held at Lucknow to consider and endorse the Thesis and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and obligations of students, adopted by the former. We have reason to believe that the appeal will not go in vain.

What Students Can Do

The presidential address of Dr. Sumant Mehta was well suited to the occasion. It combined deep sympathy with students' needs and aspirations with a deeper sense of responsibility which ought to impress the educational authorities in the province. Dr. Mehta dwelt not only on the students' demand to be conceded by others but also, and with special emphasis, on the things that the students can and should do for themselves in various spheres. Referring, for instance, to what students are capable of doing in the social sphere, he said: "If one thousand students of your calibre were prepared to raise the standard of social revolt, if they abolish in practice all social inequalities and injustices, if Hindus and Mahomedans and Mahars lived in perfect comradeship without any prejudices, you would change the face of this province. But have you got the strength of launching Satyagraha against your father, mother, aunts and so-called elders?" The constructive side of students' work is not sufficiently in evidence in the resolutions passed by the Conference but it deserves more attention from the executive of the Conference in its day-to-day work.

Most Notable Achievement

The most notable achievement of the Bombay students is "The Thesis" and "The Charter of Fundamental Rights of Students", adopted by the Conference and commended for endorsement to the All-India Students' Conference. A fastidious critic can easily find some flaw or other in many of the demands made and the arguments by which they are justified; and several of the demands do need to be materially revised to be made feasible. But taken all in all, these documents reveal a remarkable grasp of the educational principles involved. They are evidently the result of serious study of our educational problems in collaboration with sympathetic elders intimately connected with university work. Revised in the light of discussion at various students' conferences in other parts of the country and in the public press, they promise to embody in a clear and concise form the views and aspirations of Indian students in matters educational. And Indian education will be much better for due consideration given to the students' view-point. If education is to be development of the student from within and not something forcibly imposed upon him from without, his own point of view in matters vitally affecting him needs far more appreciation than it has so far received.

Palestine Arabs' Case

In an interview with our London correspondent, Mr. Jamal Huseini, the leader of the Palestine delegation—it is very significant to note that the other members of the delegation are all Christian Arabs—has given a comprehensive statement of the Arab case which deserves to be widely read. It is a simple, historical statement. But its very simplicity makes it eloquent and unanswerable. The story of the Arab tragedy in Palestine is a sordid story of a series of solemn British pledges shamefully dishonoured and a series of recommendations by Britain's own men cynically disregarded. It is a story of how one thing was professed and quite a different thing coolly practised. Authoritative declarations were made during the war assuring "Independence" to Arab countries. The British and French Governments promised to the Arabs "the establishment of of national Governments and administrations drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of the native population." And Mr. Lloyd George, further, admitted that "the Arab forces have redeemed their pledges." When the time for redemption of their own pledges came, the Allies dishonoured them and cheated the Arabs of their freedom through the contemptible device of mandate. They promissed independence and gave slavery disguised in the hypocrisy of Mandates.

That was not all. The relevant Article of the League Covenant dealing with Mandates says, as Mr. Huseini pointed out: "Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone." In Palestine, Britain having accepted the Mandate and its terms, proceeded to "render administrative advice and assistance" to the "community" by declaring through the late Lord Balfour: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People"! Is there any impartial man who can deny that all this constitutes an utter betrayal of the Arabs and Britain's own words of honour? Then, again, having duped the Arabs during and after the war, they secured the incorporation of Jewish immigration in the Mandate. And ever since they have been breaking the conditions of immigration openly and blatantly. Indeed Commission after Commission appointed by the Mandatory Government itself has been opposing the excessive dumping of Jews and drawing attention to the economic miseries to which the Arabs are being rapidly reduced.

Yet, inspite of the advice of their own men, the British Government have done nothing, so that the percentage of Arabs has been reduced already from 93 to 70. Arabs are fast becoming serfs of the Jews and at the present rate of immigration will soon become a minority. In other words, Palestine will become a Jewish State. Is that what was promised to Arabs? Little wonder that the Arabs refuse to accept this betrayal of themselves any more. And yet, inspite of bitter disillusionment and inspite of prolonged and equally bitter sufferings, their demands are surprisingly modest. But we doubt if Britain is in a mood to accede even to those modest demands. The trials and tribulations of the Arabs, both Muslim and Christian, will, we are afraid, continue. So far as India is concerned, she has the fullest sympathy with the cause of the Arabs and earnestly wishes complete success to that cause. But, in this connection, we particularly draw the attention of Musalmans to their duty. Some of them have already realised or rather remembered it. Will the others try to realise it?

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By: OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies' Office in London is busy with stamp designs for the Empire bearing King Edward's portrait. In the last few days, it is stated, designs have arrived from the Pacific Islands, the Strait Settlements and the West Indies.

The Colonies themselves usually select the pictorial and design part of the stamps, but the authorities in London are usually consulted about the Royal portrait. To distinguish the new stamps from those of King George, many of the Colonies are demanding a three-quarter face portrait in place of one in profile, though the experimental three-quarter head of King George on the English stamps a few years ago, was not a happy one. It is unlikely that any stamps bearing the King's head will be issued anywhere before 1937.

Suspended M.P.'s

The three I.L.P. members of the House of Commons who were suspended in the House on Thursday, July 23, must remain away from Parliament for five days.

There is a regular scale of penalties—until the fifth day for a first offence, until the twentieth day for a second offence, and for subsequent offences until the House removes the suspension. Until a few years ago there were no defined penalties, because a considerable time earlier the House had begun but not finished the task of revising the Standing Orders.

The suspension of members does not carry loss of salary.

A Bibliophile

That well-known bibliophile Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach was 60 on July 22. Although he remembers with pride his winning bid of £15,400 eight years ago for the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland", he is more elated still when he recalls his first appearance in an auction-room.

This was in New York in 1887, when he was only 11. Carried away by precocious enthusiasm, he competed for an illustrated edition of "Reynard the Fox", and went on bidding until the book was knocked down to him at 24 dollars. Then he had shamefacedly to explain that he could pay only 10 dollars. Recognising him as the nephew of a client, the kindly old auctioneer agreed to let him have his prize on credit. The auctioneer, by the way, had stated: "This is the very first baby bibliomaniac to come my way". Dr. Rosenbach's English prototype was Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham. He began his collecting career as a boy at Westminster School in 1817.

Dr. Rosenbach's greatest thrill was when he thought that he had lost the precious "Alice" manuscript. When conveying it to America in 1928 he found on arriving at New York that the particular trunk in which it had been placed was missing. After an agonising search lasting 24 hours the trunk was discovered on another deck. It had been placed among a fellow-passenger's baggage owing to a confusion of names.

Matriculation Standard

Matriculation examinations were criticised by Dr. William Brockbank, Medical officer of Manchester Grammar School, at the British Medical Association Conference at Oxford on July 24.

Masters were agreed, he said, that the standard demanded by a matriculation examination was too high, and the subjects unsuitable for the average boy. They were united in their request for an examination independent of that set up by the universities for their own needs. "If this is done" he said, "education will become less of a cram course."

G. B. S. As Irish Citizen

Mr. George Bernard Shaw and his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Frances Shaw, have registered as citizens of the Irish Free State at the High Commissioner's Office in London. Both were born in Ireland. The machinery for registration was set up under the Irish Citizenship and Nationality Act, 1935.

Question of Dominion nationality is one of the great difficulty and obscurity. The general principle is that there is only one British nationality, shared by all subjects of the Crown. An Englishman going to Canada or Australia automatically gets the right to vote, etc. Canada and Australia have defined Canadian and Australian nationality for the purposes of limiting immigration. But these are additional to the British nationality. A Canadian is both Canadian and British. The Irish

(Continued on Page 7.)

Workers Will Yet Save Spain

Forming A Red Army

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Only by a painful struggle will the Spanish nation become the master of its own destinies. The republic is already five years old, but nothing as yet is finally settled.

Twice, to be sure, one hoped that it was so. The first free elections that drove King Alfonso into exile seemed decisive enough.

But the electors reversed their own verdict, and there followed two years of reaction, punctuated by the armed rising of the workers that was so savagely crushed.

Then came the third election, an even greater triumph for the republic and the Left was the fruit.

That also settled nothing, for the republic will survive only if it can win the civil war to which General Franco has challenged it.

The news is much too fragmentary for close comment. One may hope for a decisive victory, but how long or how costly the struggle will be one cannot guess.

The thing that matters is that the masses have faith in this republic. In battleships and barracks sailors and soldiers are ready to depose their officers and follow a sergeant or a mate into battle.

The miners of Asturias will rush at the first call across country to hold Madrid. The organised youth of the Trade Unions ask only for rifles and the call to action.

Five years of a bloody and uncertain struggle have not blunted their zeal or worn down their will.

If the republic wins through, as one has the right to expect, it will owe to these workers its victory. That fact is decisive for its future.

Army And Church

What are the forces on the other side? It is fashionable in these days to use the word "Fascist" to describe any anti-democratic movement. But Spanish "Fascism," if we are to use this word, has nothing in common with the German and Italian movements.

Spain is not an advanced industrial country. Its middle-class is relatively small in numbers, and a great part of it is Liberal, anti-clerical and well disposed to the republic.

The officers of the professional army are the backbone of the revolt, and it was with the army that the former dictator, Primo de Rivera, governed in the last days of the monarchy. These officers come largely from the feudal landed gentry.

Behind it towers the Church, the one focus of any mass support it possesses.

There are, to be sure, two or three Fascist and Monarchist organisations, which have their fighting formations of young men. But nothing that one knows of them suggests any resemblance to the great mass movements of the lower middle-class that follow Hitler and Mussolini.

They are fighting frankly for a return to the mediaeval past. They do not talk pseudo-Socialism. They have no fanatical nationalist faith that appeals to Spaniards as Spaniards.

In short, this Spanish struggle is on the surface, and in its origins, much nearer to the classical revolution of 1789 than to the contemporary conditions in Germany or Italy. Before it is ended, however, it may be rather with the Russian revolution that we shall compare it.

Peasants' Plight

The issue has changed since the early days, when the flight of King Alfonso seemed a decisive triumph. Then it looked as if the only question at stake was whether Spain could establish a Parliamentary Republic of the French type with the Liberal, anti-clerical middle-class in demand.

The struggle with the Catholic Church followed in that tradition. But even in its early days the republic bumped into a social problem.

The misery of the starving, illiterate peasantry of the South, who live in conditions of hunger and nakedness that recall India rather than Europe, could be ended only by confiscating the great estates of the nobility.

That issue staged a fundamental class conflict.

Property in its oldest and crudest form could survive only by restoring despotism in its oldest and crudest form—the dictatorship not of a popular leader, but of the Army and the Church.

Government's S. O. S.

Forced to fight for its life against this darkest form of reaction, the republic discovered last week that it can survive only by relying on the workers and their party organisations.

When a legitimate Parliamentary Government sends out a wireless appeal to the privates in its army to depose their disloyal officers, and to the workers in doubtful cities to join in a general strike, we are on the verge of social revolution.

It is obvious that if and when the Left wins in this civil war, its first task will be to reorganise its army. It dare not in future leave a vestige of armed power to the old feudal caste.

The logic of the class struggle will compel it to create (whatever names and forms it uses) a Red Army or a Red Militia.

It must do systematically what it did last week on the spur of the moment. It will have to fill the places of the revolted officers by promoting and training rankers. Its armed force will be frankly and avowedly a Worker's Army, a Socialist Army.

The question of power cannot be left undecided. As an institution the idea of a neutral, non-political, professional army has been tried out with the results that confront us to-day.

The army of to-morrow will have to be a political army, which means, in the circumstances, a class army.

The Choice

How in detail, after this fundamental change in the balance of power, the political future will work out, one cannot guess. It ought to work, promptly and decidedly, in the direction of a Socialist transformation.

Will it follow the "Russian model"? Will Communists struggle bitterly with Socialists, until in a "November" rising they overthrow them?

Is it the destiny of President Azana in Madrid and Senor Companys in Barcelona to go under as mere "Kerenskys"?

One need not assume that this particular chapter of history will be repeated. Senor Azana is a man of action whose personality in no way resembles that of the futile Russian moderate. He may move with the times.

The tactics of the Popular Front, as well established in Spain as in France, may be proof

(Continued on Page 13.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALY AND SPAIN

"Official circles," says a Rome message, "point out that the Italian Government is not supplying planes or arms to the contending forces in Spain, and if any has been supplied, it is purely a private transaction." Government is quite likely not doing so. But the very language of the message confirms rumours that insurgents in Spain are being helped from Italy. Any possibility of the Spanish Government being supplied arms even "purely as a private transaction" may be immediately dismissed. The purely private transaction has obviously benefited the Fascist rebels. And the Fascist regime of Signor Mussolini cannot escape at least an indirect responsibility for it. For in a dictatorship under which Italy suffers who will take the risk of trading with rebels in arms without being certain that the private transaction will not involve an inconvenient frown from Il Duce and its consequent troubles?

IN EXILE THOUGH NOT IN JAIL

All India will welcome Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to liberty, though it is not full liberty that he is allowed to enjoy—in so far as there is full liberty at all in India. He is reported to have been promptly served with a notice prohibiting his entry into the Frontier Province and the Punjab. The Khan Saheb is the uncrowned King of the N. W. F. province and the people there have a thousand and one accumulated grievances to be placed before him. And the local officialdom, which has an uneasy conscience in the matter, is naturally not a little anxious about the popular reaction to his release. But that can in no way justify the Government exiling him for an indefinite period. In the circumstances he has betaken himself to Wardha, obviously, to consult Gandhiji about his future movements. There is one redeeming feature in his enforced exile that other provinces can be much benefited by his inspiring presence.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

Reports coming from all parts of the country regarding the celebration of the Tilak Anniversary testify to the great love and respect the country bears to the departed leader. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed at the meeting held in this city 'it was Lokmanya Tilak who gave India, her political gayatri Mantra—the mantra of Indian Independence." It was he who instilled a national consciousness among his fellow-countrymen and it was he who first impressed the lesson of sacrifice and service upon them by his own personal example. Mahatmaji is never tired of acknowledging the debt he owes to Lokamanya Tilak, and that itself explains why, though it is now sixteen years since he died, his countrymen yet gratefully remember and revere him. Names likes Tilak's live for ever, as perennial sources of inspiration.

PRE-EMINENCE OF NATIONAL FLAG

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done well to clarify the position with regard to the display of flags other than the National Flag at public meetings. Referring to the use of the Red Flag at a meeting at Rawalpindi he said that while he duly respected it as it stood for the workers of the world, he as Congress President would not brook the hoisting, at public meetings of all classes of persons, of any flag more prominently than the National flag. The Tricolour represents the whole nation and no flag which represents a section, however large or important, is entitled to prominence at meetings held to achieve national rights.

BLOT ON THE POLICE.

Addressing a Police parade at Dacca, the other day, Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, referred to the persistence of crimes against women in the province. The growth of the evil is due to the undue concentration of the Police Force on political offences, more imaginery than actual, and the lack of co-operation between the people and the Police as a result of continued repression. Whatever the causes, the 70 per cent. increase in what Sir John called "the less flagrant variety" of the crimes against women is a blot on the Police. If the Police cannot cope with the evil, citizen guards will have to act for them. Sir John Anderson, however, was right in repudiating the suggestion that this was a communal question as the figures clearly showed that both Hindu and Muslic women stood in need of protection.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS

The Joint Committee of Major International Associations which met at Geneva recently discussed, among other things, the problem of unemployment among intellectual workers and University graduates. The discussions between the delegates, who came from different countries and represented thirty different organizations, revealed that this problem exists in almost every country, though, of course, India's record in this respect is difficult to beat. According to a resolution passed at the Conference, unemployment is due "to the lack of adaptation of modern Society to the new economic and social conditions of life." Which is, of course, a rather vague thing to say, but it does indicate a dissatisfaction with the existing economic order which is universal. The Committee has made some more or less useful suggestions regarding the establishment of statistical offices, reform of secondary education, raising of school age, and the like. But at best they will mean a trifling and temporary improvement in the situation. The real problem calls for more radical and far-reaching measures. And situated as we are in peculiar conditions, we cannot afford to have even these little reforms introduced in our educational system.

A Plea For Badminton

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to put forth a plea on behalf of badminton in Bombay, through your columns?

A well-known Bombay sportsman recently told me that badminton was one of the most strenuous of games. It surprises me that this game, which has a large following, being played by all the principal Gymkhanas and clubs of Bombay, and yet has no controling body. Steps are being taken to bring forth a body to control even table-tennis, if so the need of badminton is even greater. In England, badminton is controlled by the Tennis Association and I would suggest that our existing Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association take badminton under its wings.

I would like to know what views others have in this regards.—Yours, etc.,

A BADMINTON PLAYER.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

According to the "Hindustan Times" Almora correspondent, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was released from Almora jail yesterday morning.

Orders banning his entry in the Frontier Province and the Punjab were served on him at the jail gate.—A.P.

* * * *

Propagandists, official and non-officials, have already invested Lord Linlithgow with the intriguing titles of "People's Viceroy" and "Rural Viceroy".

It now remains for the admirers to coin an appropriate phrase—or rather give currency to the obvious one—in place of "Urbanity of Manners".

* * * *

If "Tilak had been living", he would, according to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, have preferred Fascism to other 'isms'.

If Tilak had been living, we don't think Mr. Kelkar would have attributed to him a preference for blood baths, castor-oil and poison gas.

As it is, Mr. Kelkar is outdoing Hitler and Mussolini themselves by torturing the memory of the dead.

* * * *

Mr. Kelkar's discourse on the subject, we are told, was lucid.

They are all very lucid, Mussolini on justice and civilisation, Hitler on Race and Mr. Kelkar on Tilak's preference for Fascism.

* * * *

GOLD EXPORT DOUBLED

888 Lakhs Go Out Of India During First Quarter of 1936-37.

—Headlines.

Was there so much left? We can scarcely believe it.

* * * *

"One" affirms an 'Earnest Leaguer', "cannot make bricks without straw and the straw was not forthcoming".

But we don't understand. Didn't Mr. Jinnah's men come forward and isn't the brick of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board well and truly made?

* * * *

By the way, we do congratulate Brother Earnest Leaguer taking the war, as it were, into Brother Puzzled Leaguer's camp.

The next move, of course lies with Brother Puzzled unless it be that the unfortunate prophet has already been nibbled in hearty chunkfuls by the Frankenstein.

* * * *

The Maharaja of Baroda left Croydon by air to attend the Olympic games, says Reuter.

There is no report yet to that effect but we are sure High Highness will meet Herr Hitler and discuss high matters of State particularly the Universal Brotherhood of man (preached by the former H. H. at the World Religious Conference) as practised in Germany and Baroda.

* * * *

Italian 'planes, it was revealed in the French Chamber, were sent to Morocco for the use of the Spanish rebels.

But that was done as a 'purely private transaction' over which Signor Mussolini, the All-Powerful Dictator of All-Italy, has no control.

* * * *

M. Delbos declared that the French Government did not wish to give a pretext to those who wanted to supply arms to the rebels.

But they are already doing so. At least Tweedledom is—without of course the knowledge or consent of Tweedledee.

* * * *

According to the "Pioneer" the U. P. Agriculturist Party programme offers to the mass of the electorate "the good-will of the landlords".

Subject, of course, to the law relating to "good will" which provides that no one can transfer better "good will" than one has.

* * * *

"Every time my wife hears a noise at night she thinks it's burglars and wakes me up."

"But burglars don't make any noise."

"So I told her. So now she wakes me up when she doesn't hear anything!"

Awakening Among Students

Move For Presidencywide Organisation

COMMITTEE OF 18 TO PREPARE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Bombay Students' Brotherhood's Services Appreciated

A proposition that the Bombay Students' Brotherhood should be authorised to further the programme adopted at the Bombay Students' Conference was passed after a heated discussion for more than an hour, at the session of the Conference which resumed on Sunday afternoon.

The amendment that the Brotherhood should collaborate with the Committee of 18 appointed by the Conference, in carrying out the programme was defeated, 112 voting for and 152 voting against it.

QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

During the course of discussions, it became apparent that the question resolved itself into one of confidence in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and it must be said to the credit of the large number of girl students present, that their solid stand for the Brotherhood upset all calculations, and resulted in the defeat of the amendment.

Unprecedented scenes of interest and enthusiasm were witnessed, the supporters and the opposers of the amendment ranging themselves into two groups and drowning the voice of the speakers, in cheers or cat-calls as suited to the occasion. But they were completely beaten by the microphone and the loud-speakers, which proved to be of great assistance both to the speaker and the President, Dr. Sumant Mehta.

MILITARY TRAINING

Discussion raged again over the question of military training and the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Conference was a complete success though at times feeling ran high, and the President had a trying time in keeping order. On Sunday afternoon, the Conference was in session for full six hours at a stretch, and in this period as many as 16 resolutions were passed, all of them (barring those moved by the Chair) having been discussed threadbare.

COMMITTEE OF 18

The Conference elected a Committee of 18 to take steps towards organisation of students in the Bombay Province and draft a Constitution which would be considered at the Presidency Students' Conference proposed to be held in December next.

By two resolutions, the Conference thanked those members of the University Senate who supported the 'matric' Committee's demands, and urged the Government to render such aid as was possible to the failed candidates.

When the proceedings commenced, the two following resolutions were put from the chair and were passed:—

PARENTS' AND GUARDIANS' UNIONS

"This Conference calls upon the parents and guardians of students to form their Unions for every educational institution and federate them in order to fight for the redress of the grievances of the students."

REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

"This Conference is of opinion that inasmuch as the working of the Bombay University has become unwieldy, Regional Universities should be set up in the Presidency with a view to decentralise its function and to develop the culture and literature of each region."

The demands of the students (already published in these columns) were adopted with slight amendments, by a third resolution.

The Conference authorised the Executive Committee of the Conference to "represent and discuss the demands and grievances adopted at this session with the appropriate University authorities. If the above request is not acceded to, this Conference resolves that an effective necessary action, shall be undertaken to implement those demands by the body authorised by the Conference to carry on its programme.

A point of order was raised as to whether the proceedings were in order as the resolutions were not first considered by the Subjects Committee. The President pointed out that it was too late in the day to wake up to the fact that no Subjects Committee was appointed. It was announced in the Press that such a procedure would not be adopted for various reasons. It was also made clear the President added, that the Conference would be an open forum where every opportunity would be afforded for a full and free discussion on the resolutions, and the delegates were never refused an occasion consistent with limitations of time, to express their views. He therefore held that the proceedings were in order.

BROTHERHOOD'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

Discussion centred round the resolution moved by Mr. I. B. Patel which runs:—"This Conference appreciates the services rendered to the student community of Bombay by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood during the last 47 years of its career and recognises it as the only cosmopolitan organisation worthy of support, and authorises it to further the Programme evolved at this Conference, provided that (a) it reduces its fee for student members to Re. 1 per annum, and (b) suspends for this year a part of 'Rule No. 6' of its Constitution (regarding six months' standing for candidates for the Managing Committee) before the next election takes place in order to make the Brotherhood a thoroughly representative mass-organisation of the students of the Bombay City and Suburbs.

"The Committee of 18 shall obtain co-operation and shall make it collaborate with the Bombay Students' Brotherhood in furtherance of the programme of the Conference in the City of Bombay and the Suburbs."

The resolution was duly seconded.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. Vasant Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that the Bombay Students' Brotherhood should be authorised to further the programme evolved at the Conference "in collaboration and co-operation with the Committee of 18."

This move was strenuously opposed by a large number of speakers who held that the Bombay Students' Brotherhood as the premier student organisations in the city, could be entrusted with the task, and the Committee of 18 should collaborate with that institution, instead of the Brotherhood being asked to collaborate with the Committee of 18.

The supporters of the amendment launched a vigorous attack on the policy and programme of the Brotherhood, and some speakers characterised its policy as "reactionary."

Feeeling ran high and for a shortwhile a few speakers indulged in personal recriminations.

Miss Aloo J. Dastur, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, opposed the amendment, and pointed out that there was no justification to characterise the policy of the Brotherhood as "reactionary" as it had taken the initiative in several student movements, whenever such a lead was necessary.

POLL RESULT.

After the conclusion of the debate poll was obtained and 112 voted for the amendment and 152 against it. The amendment was declared lost The President put the original resolution to vote and declared it carried by a large majority.

The following resolutions were also adopted at the Conference.

"This Conference extends its fraternal greetings to the All-India Students' Conference, Lucknow, and hopes that the Thesis and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of Students will be considered and endorsed by it." (The Conference also elected Messrs. Batliwalla, K. T. Chandy, S. K. Shah, Godiwalla, G. G. Mehta, M. M. Khanderia and C. C. Mehta, as delegates to the Lucknow Conference on behalf of the Bombay Students.)

PRESIDENCY ORGANISATION PLAN.

"This Conference realises the urgency of a Bombay Presidency students' organisation, and considers that immediate steps should be taken to prepare the ground for such an organisation; to this end it suggests that such an organisation should be based on a non-sectarian, non-communal plan and should be a federal organisation connecting up Students' Unions in the Presidency; it appoints the following Committee of 18 members (with powers to co-opt not more than seven) to draft a Constitution on the above lines, after getting into touch with student organisations all over the Presidency, and report to the Presidency Conference to be convened in December; it also authorises the Committee to further the aims of the Conference in the mofussil."

(Nearly 55 candidates have been nominated for election and the results would be declared later.

PEACE PRESERVATION.

"This Conference views with great apprehension the menacing advance of such forces of cultural destruction as war, and calls upon the student world to work for the preservation of peace and through it culture."

"This Conference considers it imperative that the present undemocratic University Act must be completely overhauled on the lines suggested in the demands, and for this purpose appeals to all voters especially students, in the coming Assembly-election to vote only for those candidates who will undertake to get the necessary amendments to the existing act carried."

Other resolutions urging the need for cultural contact with other universities, deciding to start a students' paper for Bombay, and expressing grave concern at the increase of unemployment among the educated classes, and calling upon Government and the University to adopt such measures as would absorb the educated unemployed in service or other employment were adopted.

"MATRIC MASSACRE."

The Conference passed the following resolutions referring to the recent "Matric" agitation in the city.

"This Conference views with concern the results of the last Matriculation examination and the appalling percentage of failures of innocent candidates due to the whims of Examiners, and supports the demands put forward, by the 'Matric' Committee on behalf of the failed, candidates, and requests the University authorities to grant such aid as is possible, to them".

THANKS FOR HELP

"This Conference thanks those members of the Senate who stood by the unfortunate victims of the last Matriculation Examination, and this Conference condemns the conduct and attitude of those senators of the Bombay University who have attempted to move a vote of censure on those self-respecting senators who have helped the Bombay students in voicing their opposition to the recent 'Matriculation Slaughter'."

At about 9 p.m. the conference successfully concluded its session, amidst boisterous scenes of enthusiasm.

(Saturday's Proceedings on Page 14.)

HAMILL'S HUMOUR!

Raises Question Of Relief Of Dhobies In University Senate

The agenda of the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on August 19 includes Principal H. Hamill's proposal that the Senate request their representative to move the Corporation of Bombay to grant relief to the Dhobis on account of the unusually large increase in the rent charged for the Municipal Dhobi Ghats.

Principal Hamill's resolution runs:—

"In view of the fact that much discontent prevails among the Dhobis of Bombay on account of the recent unusually large increase in the rent charged for the use of the Municipal Dhobi Ghats, and the consequent apprehension in the public of a consequential increase in the charges for washing clothes and the prejudicial effect of the measure will inevitably have upon education in general and upon the institutions affiliated to or recognised by the University in the City of Bombay, the Senate request their representative to move the Corporation of Bombay to grant such relief to the Dhobis and the general public in such manner as may be possible".

SYNDICATE'S VIEW.

The proposal was considered by the Syndicate at their meeting held on July 25 last when it was resolved that it be reported to the Senate that the Syndicate disapprove of the motion on the following grounds:

(1) The motion relates to a matter which does not fall within the purview of the University.

(2) It would not only be wrong in principle but undignified for one Statutory authority to attempt to interfere with or criticize the decision of another independent Statutory authority on a matter which is entirely the concern of the latter.

INDIAN ATHLETES REACH GERMANY

Start Practice For Olympic Honours

BERLIN (By Air Mail.)

The team of Indian athletes representing the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, which left Bombay for Berlin on the 9th inst. by the s.s. "Conte Verde" to take part in the world Olympic games reached Venice on the 20th July at midnight. They, as well as the Chinese athletes, were welcomed by the German Consul in the Ship's Music Hall where a splendid reception was organised. The Chinese Consul was also present. Short speeches were delivered welcoming both the teams and wishing them success at the World Olympic Games. The leaders of both the Chinese and the Indian teams thanked the German and Chinese Consuls for their kindness and good wishes. The team disembarked on the morning of the 21st and left for Berlin on the same day in the evening.

RIGHT TO THE CAMP.

A day's train journey brought the team to Berlin. The Anhalter Station, where the whole party alighted, had been decorated with flags and vast crowds had assembled to see the Indian athletic team. Several volunteers in white uniforms were also present. The team was given a warm welcome by the German authorities who had been awaiting its arrival at the station. After a few words of greeting, the team was led to a bus which carried them to the International Sports Students' Congress camp.

The team was received at the camp by Herr Eberhard who has been appointed to look after the comforts of the Indian team. Herr Eberhard was introduced to Dr. Kane, the leader of the team. The team then marched into the Congress camp and was given a military salute. They were introduced to Dr. Jaeck, who is one of the chief officials of the Olympic Games Executive, and who welcomed them in a short speech in German. He said he was very glad to meet the Indian team and to receive them in Germany. He wished them great success at the Olympic games. Dr. Kane, the leader of the team, then thanked Prof. Jaeck for his very kind expression of good wishes. The team was then led to their tent where excellent accommodation has been provided for their lodging.

The camp has thirty-one tents for the thirty-one nations taking part in the Olympic games. Each nation has its flag on its tent. Just behind the camp, is a huge ground for the athletes to practise their games, and the Indian athletes have already started their practice. The team has been invited to give demonstrations on the 25th and the 29th of July. The whole city is breathing the Olympic atmosphere and is awaiting with interest the performances of the Indian team which, it is hoped, will prove a great success.—Reuter.

BARODA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

It seems attempts are in progress to increase the nature and scope of industries in Baroda State. The cotton-mill industry shows remarkable progress. The state has got a small district in Kathiawar, viz., Okhamandal. The settlement of the Ports Problem has intensified its significance. There are hopeful signs of Okhamandal becoming an industrialised district, yielding good revenue to the state and acruing good benefit to the population.

SALT-WORKERS' PROGRESS.

The Cement Factory at Dwarka employs good labour. The Okha Salt works limited at Mithapur, which shows good progress year by year. The Salt works has gone through many critical stages and despite the competition of Aden and Foreign Salt, the works is increasing its production year by year.

HOW STRIKE IN PRINTING WORKS BEGAN

Meeting Formulate Demands

About a thousand workers in several dyeing and printing works in the city, have been on strike, for the last five days.

The textile printers are skilled artisans, and, it is stated, they recently organised themselves into a trade union. They had no limited hours of work and were employed on the daily-wage basis.

A few days ago they formulated certain demands and the workers of a textile-printing works, presented them before the owner.

Trouble started, it appears, in the Samaldas Dyeing and Printing Works, when the workers came out of the workshop as a protest against maltreatment alleged to have been meted out by the employer to one of the workers. Some employees who were prominently connected with the Union, were removed from service in the same workshop, and the other workers went on a strike in sympathy with those discharged from service.

STRIKE BEGINS.

The news spread among the members of the Union, and all the workers in the several dyeing and printing works in the city went on a strike and the employers declared a lock-out.

PROCESSION AND MEETING

On Sunday morning a procession of the textile printers, led by Mr. Yusuf Meherally went round the area, and then proceeded to the Jinnah Hall, where a mass meeting was held, with Mr. Meherally in the chair.

Mr. Haji Suleman Khatri, President of the Union, Messrs. Lala Tejpal and Mahomed Havif, Secretaries addressing the meeting.

Mr. Vallabhdas Karachiwalla and Mr. Syed Sab, two employers, also addressed the meeting, and said that the demands of the workers were reasonable and modest, and that they were prepared to accede to the workers' demands and take their employees back to work.

Mr. Meherally congratulated the workers in their unity despite the fact that some of them were Hindus and some Muslims. Printing trade occupied a foremost part in the country formerly, but unfortunately it had decayed in recent times. It was scandalous that they should have to work for eleven hours per day, earning about 14 annas on an average. He exhorted them to conduct their strike in a peaceful manner, until their demands were conceded.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This public meeting of the cloth printers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Cloth Printers' Association, in order to better their intolerable conditions of work and remove numerous difficulties under which they have to work long hours without holidays, formulate the following demands for the acceptance of the owners of the cloth printing concerns, viz.,:—

(1) Eight-hour work each day; (2) Weekly holiday; (3) One month's notice for discharge of service, (4) half-day leave on occasions of bona-fide illness; (5) abolition of double-fine for absence from work; (6) Expression of regret for the "insult to workers" in the Samaldas Dyeing and Printing Works; (7) Reinstatement of dismissed workers; (8) No victimisation either now or hereafter; and (9) change in the service card to embody these points.

It was also resolved not to resume work till these workers were asked to do so by their Association and until their demands were accepted.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Free State is the only Dominion claiming exclusive nationality, by Nationality and Citizenship Act of 1935. By the Irsh Law, G.B.S. is Irish only. But by British Law, he is Irish and British.

Of the 70 people who have so far registered at the High Commissioner's Office in London upwards of 40 became registered subsequent to April 10, when the normal period for registration expired. Described simply as a playwright, G.B.S. is shown to have been registered on July 8. He stands second last in the list, coming immediately before an Enniscorthy man described as a hotel waiter.

Mrs. Charlotte Frances Shaw, who registered the same day, fills the position in the list immediately before her husband and is one of the five women registered recently.

Week-End Cricket In City

Interesting Two-Day Match Between Islam And Parsi Gymkhanas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The week-end cricket was quite uneventful. The big match of the week-end was however between the Islam and Parsi gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea-face, which began after lunch on Sunday, and will be continued to-morrow (Monday).

Play began after lunch at all the Gymkhanas on Sunday, the pitches being not in a fit condition till then, on account of rains.

Saturday Matches

On Saturday, the Islam "B" team were engaged in an encounter with Dr. Talati's eleven at the former's ground.

The Islam Gymkhana electing to bat were all skittled out for a paltry 20, K. Mehta taking five wickets for 3 runs, and R. Irani 5 for 15.

At the close of the play, Dr. Talati's XI piled up a total of 130 for 6 wickets, K. Mehta contributing 47. Caseem took three wickets for 22 runs. Thus Talati's XI, under the captainship of D. Talati; were the winners. Mehta displayed an all round proficiency.

PARSI GYM. VS. B.E.S. & T. CO.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the B. E. S. T. Co. were the visitors on Saturday. The B.E.S.T. playing first were all out for 85, Frenchman contributing 25 and Talpade (not out) 16. F. K. F. Nariman and Jamshetji taking 5 and 3 wickets for an analysis of 23 and 36 runs respectively.

The Parsi Gymkhana made 77, thus losing the match, Talpade taking 6 wickets for 31 and Bode 2 for 13.

HINDU GYM. "B" VS. E.D. SASSOON C. C.

At the Hindu Gymkhana, their second string were engaged in a match with the E. D. Sassoon Cricket Club on Saturday.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" made 138 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, and declared, J. P. Kapadia making 38 and U. M. Merchant 38 (retired).

The Sassoon's team made 78 at the close of play for the loss of 9 wickets, Patil taking 8 wickets for 31. The match ended in a draw.

Sunday Matches

On Sunday two matches were played at the Kennedy Sea-Face.

PARSI GYM. VS. ISLAM GYM.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the Islam Gymkhana were the visitors in a two-day encounters.

The latter electing to bat were all out for 78, Gai, Havewalla and F. K. F. Nariman being responsible for 3 wickets each for 21, 7 and 23 runs, respectively.

The Parsi Gymkhana made 17 for the loss of one wicket when the stumps were drawn for the day. The play will be continued to-morrow (Monday).

Scores:—

ISLAM GYM. FIRST INNINGS.

D. Ahmedi, b Gai 0; S. M. Kadri ct Kapadia b Havewala 26 L. Heptulla ct Baria b Havewala 1; A.G. Khairaz l.b.w (n) b Gai 0; H. H. Nawab of Kurwai ct. F. Kapadia b Havewala 0; A. A. Hakim b. Havewala 31; G.N. Lalji ct. Dadyseth b F K. F. Nariman 12; S. G. Khairaz, run out 0; Y. N. Lalji not out 1; Hasan Miya b. F. K. F. Nariman 0; A. K. Randeri b. Havewala 0. Extras 7. Total 78.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gai 3. 21; J. Havewalla 3, 7! F. K. F. Nariman 3, 23; E. J. Baria 0, 20.

PARSI GYM. FIRST INNINGS.

F. K. F. Nariman batting 8, T. K. Contractor b. Heptulla 2, J. H. Wadia batting 0, Extras 7. Total for 1 wicket 17.

DADAR P.C.C.C. VS. HINDU GYM

The Dadar Parsi Colony Cricket Club were the visitors at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday.

The Hindu Gymkhana batting first declared for 179 for 8.

The Dadarians made 63 for 9 at the end of the day's play. Godambe, Dalal and Rana gave convincing bowling performances taking 4 wickets for 22 runs, 2 for 22, and 2 for 2, respectively.

Score:—

HINDU GYM. FIRST INNINGS.

G. L. Patil run out 21; C. M. Rana, l.b.w. (n), b. Khote 9; R R. Wadker, b. Mirza 54; R. J. Gharat b. A Patil, 9, K. G. Pardeshi, l.b.w. (n), b. A. Patel 1; S. R. Godambe b. Mirza 42; P. R. Dalvie ct Doctor b Mirza 8 R.S. Mahajan not out 15; W. S. Kothare, st. Hotelwala J. Patel 10; C. H. Chandarana and C. N. Dalal did not bat Extras 10. Total (for 8) 179.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

A. Patel 2. 17: F. Mirza 3. 46.

DADAR P.C.C. FIRST INNINGS.

D. Bhabha ct Chandarana b Godambe 3; N. Hotelwala l.b.w. Godambe 6; Hoshang Mistry ct. Gharat b C.N. Dalal 5 J. Patel ct. Patel b C.N. Dalal 14; J Vachha ct. Wadkar b Rana 24 F Batliwala ct. Wadkar b Godambe 6 M Sethna b Rana 2 A Patel ct. Chandara b Godambe 2; E. Doctor run out 0; F. Mirza not out 0; J. B. Khote (did not bat). Extras 1. Total for 9 63.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

S. R. Godambe 4, 26; C. N. Dalal 2, 22; C. M. Rana 2. 2.

Indian Football League Surprise

PROBABLES TROUNCED IN FIRST TRIAL MATCH

The first trial match was staged on Saturday evening at the I.F.I. ground to select a combined I.F. XI for the Senior Rovers Tournament when the Possibles defeated the Probables by 3 goals to one.

With the kick of the Possibles, (Whites) dashed to the Probables' (Colours) goal-mouth but Ramchandar intercepted well. Thereafter midfield game was seen for a long time. For the Possibles Mukherjee as the Pivot and both of his wings Mascarenhas and Dutta were outstanding; they defended gallantly and fed their quintette well. The half time of the Probables were equally conspicuous. On the twelfth minute Chupai made a long range shot, which Premlal failed to clear and Mendon could not gather. The Probables thereafter made a dash in an equaliser and Swami obtained the all coveted goal from a solo-run from the mid-field, dodging from player to player till he had only the goalie to beat, just with the signal for cross over.

With level terms after the lemon time the Possibles were completely in the picture Every one did his part well. Salien at this stage was the outstanding player and was responsible for all the attacks. Tenth minute from the re-start San Marie scored the second goal for the Possibles and only four minutes later Baboo increased the margin yet again. The final whistle saw the Possibles leave the field deserved winners amid great cheers from a record crowd.

RESULT:

POSSIBLES ..... 3 Goals.
PROBABLES ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS:—

Possibles:—Willie; Allabux and Narayan; Mascarenhas, Mukherjee and Dutta; Gopal, Marie, Salien, Baboo and Chupai.

Probables:—Mendon; Ramchandar and Premlal; Jairam; Dadoo and Mautolia; Shiva, Jesudian, Salim, Swami and Roberts.

Referee—Mr. H. P. Kennedy.

A friendly match will be played by the I.F.L XI against the Durhams Light Infantry on Monday at 5-40 p.m. The following would represent the I.F.L. XI.

Willie (Mahim); Allabux D. L.I.F.) and Manek (Parel Sports); Jairam (D.L.I.F.) Dadoo (Parel Sports) and Mantolia (D.L.I.F.); Shiva (D.L.I.F.), Marie (D.L.I.F.) Salim (Mahim) (Captain), Rebeiro (G.S.M.C.) and Chupai (Mahim).

RESERVES:

Chowdhary (Bengal Club); Premlal (Bhejwada) Dutta (Bengal Club), Jesudian (Mahim) Roberts (Mahim) and John (Parel Sports).

PRAYER FOR INDIAN CRICKETERS' SUCCESS

The following report appears in the "Sunday Times," London, of 12th July:—

It is reported from Benares that a relative of the Kumar of Vizianagram, captain of the All-India cricket team, is performing the Anushtan, which means he is invoking success for the team by prayer.

It may be recalled that the same rites were performed just before the Australians suffered their first defeat at the hands of an Indian cricket team in 1934 at Benares, the Hindu Mecca.

INDIA FRIENDS' SOCIETY IN TOKYO

(From A Correspondent)

TOKYO July 11.

The inaugural meeting of the India Friends' Society (Indo Keyu Kai) was held Tuesday evening at the Nakamuraya, Shinjugu, and more than thirty persons of various walks of life were present. The organizers were Messrs. Rash Behari Bose, Nikki Kimura, Profesor of the Rissho University, and Mr. J. Sano, who had been in Dr. Tagore's University for some time.

The object of the society is to promote Indo-Japanese friendship and understanding.

Grave Of "Civilisation" Dug In Abyssinia

SAD STORY OF CRUEL BETRAYAL

American Journalist Says Negus Paid Price For Sincerity

(Exclusive To "The Chronicle")

None of the Chieftains in Ethiopia were in favour of the Negus having any contact with the so-called Western Civilisation. They were suspicious of European diplomacy and they warned the Negus against believing in the promises given either by the League of Nations as a whole or the European nations individually. But the Negus brushed their objections aside.

Hoped Against Hope, But ...

He had too great a belief in "Collective Friendship". He laid too much emphasis on the sincerity of the English and French. To the last—even when he had lost practically everything—he was still hopeful. He thought something would be done. He was disillusioned.

The Flight

The Chieftains thought him to be a "weak and misguided Ruler". They pointed their finger and said: "I told you so". He thought that the best thing for him would be to fly and he did it.

EUROPEAN WAR IMMINENT

This is the gist of the view Miss Paula Lecler, a well-known writer on 'Foreign Affairs' for a number of American papers from Europe expressed to a "Chronicle" representative during her brief stay in Bombay. She was in Ethiopia for six months during the Italo-Abyssinian War and was an eye-witness to the atrocities that were perpetrated.

She says that the Negus, the 134th Christian King of Abyssinia, paid the price for his sincere belief in the empty promises of Western Nations. He realised too late that European Diplomacy and Western Civilisation would be silent witnesses to the atrocities committed by the 'bully with the big stick'. But the case of Abyssinia had completely proved to the World at large the futility of trusting in promises of either the League of Nations or the nations which dominate the League. She feels sure that the immediate reaction to the 'Rape of Abyssinia' would be another European War.

DEFEAT OF 'CIVILIZATION'

It is a harrowing tale to tell, said Miss Paula Lecler, when one wants to recount how things developed suddenly in Ethiopia. Ethiopians were not prepared for a War. They had no money to prepare for a War. They never expected that Italy would dare to declare a War against them, as they strongly believed that the European nations would not tolerate Italy declaring War against a member of the League of Nations.

But there were a few chieftains who never believed that the so-called European civilised nations would come to the rescue of Ethiopia in her days of woe. They were althrough against Ethiopia entering the League of Nations; they were against the Negus faithfully depending on the sincerity of the European nations and their promises. They did not want civilisation as it is understood in the West.

"I believe", added Miss Paula Lecler, "that the defeat of Ethiopia has been the defeat of European civilisation. By selling Abyssinia to Italy, by going back on its promises given to Ethiopia, Civilisation had sold itself".

DIGNIFIED PERSONALITY

Miss Paula was with the Ethiopian Emperor in the Northern Front during the War. She made friends with the Royal family. Describing the Negus Miss Paula said that he was a very dignified personality. Many would be interested to know that the Negus was the 134th Christian King of Ethiopia. The first Christian king to rule Ethiopia, the great ancestor of Haile Selassie lived sometime between 300 and 400 A.D. While on the War front, the American journalist met the Negus and his daughter several times. While there she could see a radiance on his face, a light in his eyes. Though one felt that he was a bit melancholy, yet he was humorous. He lived a very simple life. Miss Paula visited his room on the Northern War Front. Many would be interested to know that there was no pomp about the room. Excepting for four chairs, a table and a Radio set, there was nothing in the room to show that he was the Emperor of an ancient country. One must remember that he was hunted from place to place and Italians were anxious to throw bombs at all possible places where he might have been present.

CHANGED MAN

The last that the American Journalist met the Negus in Ethiopia was in January of this year at Dessie. He was in his soldier's uniform of Japanese khaki. He looked thinner than what he looked when the War started, but he was still hoping that everything was not lost. He still believed, even in those last days, that the European nations would come forward to help him; that they would apply sanctions and Ethiopia would not be allowed to be raped. But that was not to be. He realised that the advise of his chieftains had come true. He felt that he ought not to have trusted either the League of Nations or the empty promises of some of the European nations which were mainly, but indirectly, responsible for the present fate of Ethiopia.

Later when Miss Paula Lecler, saw the Negus at the Carlton Hotel at Geneva, the day after he addressed the League Assembly she felt that the light in him had gone. That brightness which was clearly evident was no more there. He certainly had better comforts than he could expect in his country. He was no doubt well-dressed; he was getting certainly very good food but he had had the effect of contact with the European Civilisation.

"BULLIES" HAVE THEIR WAY

Miss Paula, describing the War, said that she grew sick at the way that things were done. It was all the result of the great European Diplomacy, and the so-called Western Civilisation. It was regular mass murder that was carried on by the Italians who used the poison gas very freely. All right-thinking men of the world viewed the whole affair with moral disgust. The result of the Italo-Ethiopian War struck at the root of the so-called Western Civilisation. What is Western Civilisation if it could allow the 'bully with the big stick' to get away with mass murders while the other nations, which were pledged to help Ethiopia kept looking on without raising their finger to prevent the horrible crime? Miss Paula was confident that the Italian Victory over Abyssinia, while the rest of the nations of the world were looking on, would have its reactions all over the world. The 'bullies with their big sticks' will become active. Now they know what the League of Nations really is. The German occupation of the Rhineland is a direct reaction to the inability of the League to act. She also felt sure that Danzig would be occupied in the very near future. The whole European situation to-day,—after the Italo-Abyssinian War,—clearly tells one that there is bound to be another European War in the very near future. All thinking people in the World,—it must be said that thinking people there are in the West also who are shocked at the Rape of Abyssinia,—that Western Civilisation or European Diplomacy was nothing but the rule of the bully with the big stick.

WHY HE FLED.

Asked regarding the flight of the Negus from Ethiopia, Miss Paula Lecler said that the main reason for it was that the Chieftains, who had been advising the Negus against European contacts; against trusting the European nations and their promises lost faith in the Negus. They pointed out in the usual way: 'I told you so" and they were right. Even till the last they were advising him against the European nations who pretended to be friends of the people of Ethiopia. They felt that he was a "weak and misguided king" and the only course left for the Negus was to leave the country.

FACES THE LEAGUE.

By this time Haile Selassie had realised his mistake about trusting the European nations who had goaded him to fight the Italians. He completely lost faith in them. His one anxiety was to show to the world the futility of an organisation like the League of Nations. He wanted to tell them to their faces what they really were. He is a shrewd man. He realises now that he has no hope of ruling Ethiopia again. But yet he wanted an opportunity to come face to face with those who were the guardians of European Diplomacy and tell them what he thought of them and their League. It was understood that he was to speak to the League of Nations on a certain Wednesday. Everyone thought it would be Wednesday. But the people in charge wanted to take Haile Selassie by surprise. They thought he would not be prepared on Tuesday. His

(continued on page 14)

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This novelty combines the amazing hair stimulating properties of the oil from fresh cocoanut kernels with the cooling and brain feeding properties of the oil from unroasted almonds. Useful also for massage before bathing. Stops smarting if used after shaving. Free from all injurious ingredients.
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Indian News From Here And There

KHANDESH ENTHUSIASTIC

Full Support For Congress Session At Faizpur Assured

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, July 31.

Syt. Annasaheb Dastane, the Khandesh Congressman, came here to discuss some priliminary matters, regarding the holding at Faizpur the Congress session, with local Congressmen, and especially Syt. Shankarrao Deo, the President of the M.P.C.C.

It is learnt that he has acquainted the President of the M.P.C.C. with the work that is being carried out in Khandesh and at Faizpur. It is stated that great enthusiasm prevails and all support has been promised to the Congressmen by the villagers.

During his stay, Mr. Dastane got prepared from Mr. N.V. Gadgil a draft of the application to be forwarded to the Khandesh Collector for permission to build the Congress Nagar on the chosen site.

Syt. Shankarrao Deo, president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, left yesterday on a tour in the district of Ratnagiri. He is addressing a meeting at Kolhapur on his way.

SUIT AGAINST SJT. S. DEO.

Dr. Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar (Ph. D.) has filed a suit against Syt. Shankarrao Deo, praying for an injunction to be issued on him dissallowing him to carry on Congress work. It is reported that summons has been served on Syt. Deo.

The Poona Electric Supply Company intends, it is understood, to lower the rates of tariff hitherto laid on electric consumption in Poona. It was pointed out that the present rate of tariff was much higher than that in other similar places, and there was constant demand for lowering it It is stated that the proposed reduction will come into force from the beginning of September.

FILLIP TO STUDENT MOVEMENT

Given By Bombay University's Matric Massacre

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Hundreds of students of matriculation classes have been victims of "matric massacre" in Kathiawar, and that unhappy event has given fillip to the student movement. During this month a number of protest meetings and propaganda meetings had been held, with regard to University affairs in Bhavnagar and Rajkot. Both cities abound in student population and hence the student movement is growing stronger day by day.

SHARDA MEHTA'S VISIT.

Srimati Sharda Mehta, a Senator of the Bombay University is here for the last five or six days. She came here from Rajkot, where she addressed a meeting to students and parents.

She addressed a very big meeting of students under the presidentship of Syt. Chandravadan Mehta of Bombay. She vehemently attacked the system of examination of papers and method of appointing examiners. Shardaben made a very strong case for making immediate and substantial improvements in University affairs.

STUDENTS' CHARTER.

Another lecture was delivered by Mr. Chandravadan Mehta of Bombay under the auspices of Bhavnagar Youth League on 23rd instant. Mr. Chandravadan said that the unfortunate incident of "matric massacre" has given birth to student movement. He explained fully the Charter of the Rights of Students formulated in Bombay.

A few days before a students' organisation has been formed. Members of the body are being enrolled daily. A good number of students are joining the League. It is expected that the League will be a purely a students' body and work only on non-political lines.

SHOCK TO PUBLIC.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth's retirement has given a great shock to the public of Bhavnagar. His retirement is considered premature, and is believed will have very bad effect on the public life of Kathiawar. Some prominent workers have sent telegrams asking him to reconsider.

A month ago, local sweepers had placed a petition containing seventeen demands, many of them being complaints. Out of those demands two main demands have been partially conceded. Out of two hundred and seventy Bhangis, 195 sweepers, who were getting eight rupees have been given an increase of one rupee. By this more than half of the sweepers got an increase. Maternity leave of a fortnight has been granted by the municipality for pregnant women with pay. It has been also decided not to take more than eight hours' work. Extra work will be paid for.....

It is true all the demands are not met with, by the municipality, but it must be said that the municipality has considered their demands sympathetically, and made a good beginning.

Protest Against Address To C. P. Governor

(From A Correspondent)
RAIPUR (By Mail)

A crowded public meeting was held on the 28th evening in Anand Samaj Library to protest against the Civic Address to the Acting Governor, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, as voted by the Municipal Committee, Raipur in its last sitting under the Presidentship of Pt. R. S. Shuklay, Thakur Piarelal Singh. and Maulana Abdur Rouf spoke .

The resolution was put to vote and was passed only Mr. Haq, the mover of the resolution in the Municipal Committee, voting against. The meeting then dispersed among loud cries of "Long live the Congress" and Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

"Europe Looks Like A Powder Magazine"

Great Conflagration Imminent, Says Paula Lecler

(Exclusive to the "Chronicle.")

Central Europe looks a veritable 'powder magazine' which might explode any moment and a great European conflagration seems to be very much in sight. Besides its being the only logical conclusion one could arrive at as a reaction to the Italo-Abyssinian War, the way that the various European countries seemed to be huddled up together, each trying to elbow out the other, led to the belief that an European War was inevitable, according to Miss Paula Lecler, the well-known American Journalist, who passed through Bombay, on her eighty days round the world tour and whose interview regarding Abyssinia with our representative appears on this page.

Each At Other's Throat

"Nationalism" was the greatest craze of the Central European countries to-day. "If Italy and Germany could attain greatness through "Nationalism" why not we," seems to be the political psychology of each one of the Small European nations. Due to the economic conditions in Europe each country is compelled to refuse to look at things from an International point of view. They want land, they want expansion, if they have to live and each one is trying to cut the other's throat to achieve his end.

DOING THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

Miss Paula Lecler, whose special interview with our representative appears on this page went to America after the Italo-Abyssinian War, is on an 80-days' tour round the World. She started by the Graf Zeppelin from New York on June 23rd. She feels that one can not only tour the world within eighty days, but one could do much more than that. One could stop and see the world too within those 80 days. Mere touring round the world would not take more than a fortnight. She would be completing her tour on the 9th of September, by which time she will be in New York. Before reaching India she had visited 17 countries. Met prominent people in all these countries and interviewed them. Not only did she meet important politicians in Germany, France, Greece and other countries but she, being interested in Finance and economics, saw some of the well-known bankers in Europe.

AERIAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

While flying over Europe she had a vivid picture of the geographical conditions of those several countries in Europe.

While flying over Europe she felt that it was a place which contained several nations which had been huddled into a given area and each one was driving to elbow out the other and get more place for oneself. While she flew over Central Europe she was frightened at the condition in which various countries had been huddled up. There was not enough land for each country to be self-sufficient. There was no opening through sea for many countries. Poverty was rampant.

When she came to Greece she felt the wonder of the Sea. She felt that sea was the salvation of mankind. The craze in Europe to-day was "Nationalism." Each country was trying to follow the example of either Germany or Italy. They feel that their salvation lay in Fascism. But she felt sure that that way lay disaster. "Nationalism" meant a country trying to shut itself up, away from the outside world. All this was due to the economic condition prevailing in Central Europe.

ONE WAY TO SEE MAHATMA.

Miss Paula Lecler, who reached Karachi, four days ago saw Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind and had an interview with him. She came to Bombay on Saturday and saw "Madame Naidu" (Mrs. Sarojini Naidu). She left the same evening for Wardha to see the "Great Little Man"—Mahatma Gandhi. She wants to spend as much time as possible in his company. She wants to take a special message from him to the people of America. She did get a message for the Americans from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Miss Lecler proposes to visit Calcutta and see Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Shantiniketan and ask from him for a message and if possible an interview on what he would like to tell the Americans about conditions in India.

Miss Lecler will be flying to China at the end of the week.

A Look Round The World

PORTUGAL DECREES CONSCRIPTION

Two Hundred Thousand School Boys And Undergrads To Be Trained

LISBON, (By Mail.)

Over 200,000 children are to be "conscripted" in a new organisation "Portuguese youth", which has been founded by the Portuguese Government.

The aim of this body will be to "stimulate the development of physical capacity, character, love and devotion for the country—under the spirit of discipline and military duty".

A committee serving under the Minister of National Education will be in charge of this new organisation. Membership will be drawn from school-children of all classes—from the richest to the poorest.

Meanwhile training for the youth of the country has not been overlooked.

TRAINING FOR UNDERGRADS.

Under a Government decree all the undergraduates of Portuguese Universities are to spend their holidays this year at the military college.

This will enable them to meet all the graduates from Universities since 1926.

The latter, under pain of a £25 fine, will be obliged to attend this military course which will last two months.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND'S FIRST SEA PORT

Basle Formally Inaugurated

BASLE, (By Mail.)

Basle has been formally inaugurated as the first sea port of Switzerland.

The occasion was the arrival in the port of the 500-ton cargo steamer Bernia—the first sea-going vessel ever to enter Swiss waters.

The Bernia is to be regularly employed on a service between Basle and London, and Basle and Gothenburg, via the Rhine and the north sea.

Although she is Swiss owned, the Bernia is compelled by international law to fly the Dutch flag while at sea, as the flag of Switzerland is not recognised as a mercantile marine flag.—Reuter.

PROGRESS!—BUT OF KILLING DEVICE

SEATTLE, (Washington), (By Mail.)

Mr. William Priesz, a Seattle engineer, claims to have invented a device whereby the aiming of big guns will be almost automatic and nine of the 13 range-finding men now employed in each gun crew will become unnecessary. With his apparatus the range is determined by voltage.

An electrically operated correction chart fixed on a cylinder and fitted with dials changes the voltage as wind, tide, air temperature, air density, shell velocity and other factors change.—Reuter.

"Evolution" Banned In Tennessee

NASHVILLE, (Tennessee), (By Mail.)

The State of Tennessee, where an anti-evolution law is in force, is still very touchy on the subject of Darwin.

A score of books on scientific subjects were submitted recently to the state textbook commission and all were carefully scrutinised to discover if there was any reference to evolution. Only in one was the word mentioned and as a consequence the work was rejected.

With the completion of selection of text books to cover the next five years this means that children will not be taught anything of Darwin's theory during that period.—Reuter.

Backless Shirt For Policemen

WEST END, (New Jersey), (By Mail.)

The backless shirt has arrived.

Its appearance at a private view at a local hotel here has caused something of a flutter.

Designed by a New Yorker, the new shirt may be worn its manufacturers claim, by policemen, clerks, labourers, or bank executives.

A thin band from the collar to the small of the back connects with a band around the waist. The traditional "tails" at the back are absent.—Reuter.

America Boasts 2,402 Airports

WASHINGTON (By Mail.)

There are now 2,402 airports and landing fields in the United States, according to figures issued by the bureau of air commerce, here.

This represents an increase of 75 on July, 1935.

California, with 192. possesses the largest number of air ports and landing fields for all States.—Reuter.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, rasping, wheezing Asthma and bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 2½ hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle

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One of the safest, and surest ways to keep *clean inside* is to take a regular dose of Castor Oil. And there is no better, no purer castor oil obtainable in India than Swastik Medicinal Castor Oil. It is used in many of the largest hospitals and Government institutions . . it is tasteless and odourless . . gentle in action and guaranteed 100 per cent pure. For grown-ups and children alike there is no better method of *internal cleanliness*

Towards Brighter Bombay

How To Improve City's Congested Centre

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

(By G. P. DANDEKAR.)

It is a sign of healthy revival that many able men have contributed their thoughts in your paper for making Bombay brighter and brighter. It is essential no doubt, to educate the Bombay public on the different aspects of the city they live in, and to hold before them its real picture.

In this article I desire to concentrate the attention of the readers chiefly to the heart of Bombay consisting of B, C, D and parts of E Wards, because more than 50 per cent. of the population of Bombay resides in this area. The problem of slum clearance in these wards presents very great difficulties and it would be interesting to know how the appalling congestion that we see around us to-day happened to grow. A brief survey of the *darker* Bombay would, therefore, not be out of place in this article.

The population of Bombay was nearly 10,000 in the year 1661 when this cluster of seven islands was ceded to the Crown of England by Portugal. It was transferred to the East India Company by the Crown in the year 1668 and as the trade of Bombay began to develop its population also steadily increased (with temporary setbacks at intervals) until it reached a figure of over 200,000 in the year 1836. It went on increasing as time advanced but a sudden climax was reached in the year 1860 due to the American War of Independence which commenced in 1860 and lasted for five years. During this period there was an unprecedented demand for Indian cotton and Bombay, being the chief port of export had its population reach a figure of over eight lakhs in the year 1863.

It is very important to remember that when the population of Bombay grew to two-thirds of its present population, in that year, our Municipality was not even born. It came into existence in the year 1865 when the Bombay Municipal Act was first passed. There was no other central authority to control its growth and sanitation and such a big population huddled itself in this small central area and particularly in Mandvi which is nearer to docks.

LACK OF PLAN

There was naturally no control over the developments of streets and buildings in the city with the result that congested areas and unhealthy localities grew up with its growth, which, along with other causes, brought in its train the inevitable heritage of serious epidemics to the later generations during the closing period of the last century. In those days the owners of buildings as a class were, indeed, happy, devil-may-care fellows, irrespective of what they did, so long as they obtained the maximum of rent. In fact one has only to walk through these congested parts of the city to find that buildings were constructed without the slightest regard for the fundamental principles of health, light and air. On comparing Bombay with other industrial and commercial cities of the world we find that it beats them all in respect of appalling congestion in some of its wards.

700 PERSONS PER ACRE!

The average density of Bombay Island as a whole is nearly 80 persons per acre. The average density of London is 70 per acre, that of Paris is 125; of Berlin 122 and of New York 200 per acre. From these figures one would infer that Bombay is not so bad in this respect, but these figures of average density do not give the correct idea of the real density in the heart of Bombay. People would be horrified to hear that there is in the heart of Bombay city an area of about 994 acres with a population of 391 to the acre.

Here nearly two-fifths of the population of Bombay Island is huddled into a little over one-fifteenth of its total area which is 14,575 acres. When we penetrate still deeper into narrower fields we find that in some parts of "C" and "E" wards the density of population reaches from 600 to 700 persons per acre. Thus Bombay beats all the big cities of the world in congestion.

CAUSES OF CONGESTION

Now let us see what effect the various schemes of Development, Improvement and expansion of Bombay and its suburbs have produced on the population of the heart of the city.

I give below the census figures of the four wards for the last four decades:—

Ward.	Year.		
	1931	1921	1901
B	1,14,365	1,28,697	1,30,045
C	2,12,658	1,98,384	2,06,372
D	1,51,324	1,44,174	87,410
E	2,73,050	2,70,552	1,80,871

These figures show that in spite of so many schemes in Bombay proper and in spite of the expansion of suburbs the congestion at the centre does not at all decrease.

What are the reasons that make more than 50 per cent. of the people to stick on to this small area. These peculiar reasons and circumstances must first be studied before any suggestions could be made for improving the slums in this area. The chief reasons which compel the people to stay in the heart of the city are as follows:—

(1) The location of docks.

(2) The location of G.I.P. and B.B.C.I. Railway Goods yards

(3) The location of grain depots and warehouses near the docks.

(4) The location of Indian business houses and traders in Mandvi, Abdul Rehman Street, Shaikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi Road, etc.

(5) The location of educational institutions, public offices, banks and foreign business houses in "A" ward which are at a walking distance from the heart of Bombay.

(6) Social amenities.

All the above causes compel the rich merchants, the middle classes and the labouring class people to stay in the heart of Bombay because the conditions of work and means of livelihood of all these three are so very interdependent and interwoven. The rich people, if they mean to do so, can go and stay in suburbs, but the tendency of majority of them is to stay in their own houses in the business area.

Those of the middle class people who have regular office hours from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or so have shifted to suburbs to some extent but conditions of service in Indian shops and pedhis are well-known. Their hours of work start in the early morning and continue till night with short recess in between which would not allow them to stay far away from their places of employment. I am sure that even if some of them are offered free lodging in suburbs they would not go there to stay.

NO VACANT LAND

The third and the most numerous class of residents is coolies in docks and warehouses, employees in shops and domestic servants. These people cannot evidently go and stay away in suburbs but must stay near their places of employment. Owing to the above stated reasons we find that in spite of many development schemes far away from the heart of Bombay, the congestion at the centre does not lessen. We must therefore, find out a solution which would give decent living accommodation to all these people in the very area in which they huddle themselves. A moment's glance at the map of these areas will show that they possess practically no vacant land, all the area being practically built up. There is, therefore, not much scope for lateral expansion and the only direction in which expansion would be possible is vertical. Any suggestion for slum clearance in this area would mean widening of streets, narrow lanes, and dirty house gullies and pulling down some buildings from long rows of continuous houses to provide for cross ventilation and light.

WANTED HIGHER BUILDINGS

All this would again cause a considerable reduction in building area which is already scanty. The living area that would thus be lost by such improvements must be made good by providing extra heights to remaining buildings and all new buildings in this area must be erected to the maximum heights permissible. Though we see a good number of high buildings in the heart of Bombay there still exist many buildings of lower heights which could not be raised becouse either the owners have no money to spend on them or they are so old and congested that more storeys could not be allowed on them under the Municipal Buildings Rules.

The value of land in this area is very high varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per square yard in business localities. It would be readily admitted that if the value of land is high it ought to be fully developed, i.e., a building thereon must be built to the maximum height permissible to earn a reasonable interest on the investment made on such land and building. People who erect new houses in such area do understand this point and the present tendency is to build higher and higher.

But what about the vast number of existing houses which on an average do not exceed from 25" to 40" in height?

It should not for a moment be imagined that the writer intends that extra heights be allowed to all such old buildings in this area as they stand. It would make the congestion still worse. What is suggested is that it would be necessary to pull down existing houses from continuous rows of buildings in this area at suitable intervals and houses on both sides of such released land could be allowed to be raised or rebuilt to the maximum height compatible with the new open spaces. These open spaces need not necessarily be made into roads but may preferably remain as blind lanes. The neighbouring house owners who would be benefiting by this area should be made to pay some premium and these released pieces of land in-between should be turned into playing grounds for children of the locality. The responsibility of keeping such lands clean should either be on neighbouring house owners or on the Municipality.

These open areas at intervals would also enable drains to be laid through them and thus long lengths of dirty house gullies which constitute perhaps the greatest cause of slums could be done away with.

A COMMUNITY PROBLEM

A difficulty would arise in the working of this scheme, if the neighbouring houseowners do not rebuild or raise their houses to the height permissible by such released open spaces. This may be due to their having no funds or having no intention to do so. The problem of housing accommodation in such congested localities is really a community problem and cannot be solved if individual houseowner is allowed to have precedence to his personal whims and gains to the detriment of common interest. If a landlord does not develop his land in such localities to the fullest extent he is depriving the other people from having a living space which they should legitimately have. For instance, if a person owns a house of say 30 feet height or if he builds a new house on his land in such locality of only 30 feet height when a structure of 70 feet height could be raised or erected thereon, he is depriving the other people of the 40 feet of vertical living space.

There must be a law which would make it incumbent on a builder to erect or raise his house to the maximum height admissible. It would be necessary to draw up a scheme of housing in all these areas showing which buildings should go and which ones should be raised or erected to maximum heights. I think people with money to spare and Insurance Companies should step in and invest their money on such housing schemes as there would always be a great demand for housing accommodation in the heart of Bombay and their investments would be safe.

Neither the Land Acquisition Act nor the Bombay Municipal Act, as it stands, will serve the purpose, and a new Act should be passed empowering the Municipality to acquire portions of buildings fronting on streets or on narrow house gullies at their rear and also to acquire whole houses from amongst continuus rows of buildings.

Of course the mere passing of such an Act without finding money to finance such schemes would not clear the slums, but if they are to be cleared in a reasonably short time, money must be found as slip-shod methods would not lead us far.

An experiment on the above lines and on a comparatively small scale could be tried by selecting an area at Dhobi Talao lying between Lohar Street (West) and Marine 1st Street, where long rows of old buildings abut on narrow streets in front and on filthy and horrible house gullies at the rear.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week I dealt with in conditions of the slum areas. Today let us look into the middle-class.

Does this class lessen the gloom that prevails so heavily on our civic life, or does it in any way make it worse? What has it in store for us?

Alas! No! It also spreads misery and gloom adding burden to Bombay. Why should this be the case? Let us see. It is true that this class lives in places much better than those in the slums? Then what cause has it to besmear Bombay's fair name?

The answer is very simple. In fact easier than the last week's. The class, as a whole, save few exceptions, here and there, apes thoughtlessly by the rich. The men, women, and children forget the limitations they must observe to be happy. Just because money is so ready for them, they spend it indiscriminately, and thus throw dust further on our city's good name.

"If the rich can spend so much, why not we?" This is the general hue and cry. Again "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Poor Bombay, it has to suffer through this classes folly, though really innocent.

Thus trouble sets in. Where trouble springs, misery automatically follows. In aping the rich this class goes beyond its span. It burns candles at both ends, and finally has to succumb to the will of the money-lenders. The world is aware of what interests they charge. Slowly the class falls deeper into the mire, and alas! The boat eventually sinks never to float again.

Society desires a little ostentarious display. The class eagerly obeys it. God has ordained a better life for it. But lack of discrimination means ruin. Can we with a clean conscience blame Bombay then?

Again, so far our Indian middle-class is concerned the cinemas play a great part in doing, as well as undoing the stability of its life. The dresses that the film-stars wear, this class copies in details, without the slightest consideration for money. Here again it vies for supremacy in looks, and clothes. Yea, West has done much to modify life. But what is "meat for one, is poison for the other." Our climate is hardly suited to such fast living. Once more Bombay has to suffer.

What's more the younger generation not seldom leads the life of men-about-town. Hectic times become the order of the day. Fast

(Continued on Page 13.)

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Those Bulls!

Bulls And Prosperity

A. S. LOBO enters a caveat against the undue stress which is being laid at present on bulls. "It is made to appear that the cattle and their improvement alone is the only panacea for the economic salvation of the agriculturists. The correspondent affirms that the time and money which is spent upon the presentation of bulls will be better utilised in rendering help to the agriculturist to save him and his land from the usurious clutches of money-lenders.

Mutton Merchants' Protest

JAFFAR KARIM sends us a copy of the memorial which is forwarded by the mutton merchants in the private markets of the city, to the Standing Committee of the Corporation protesting against the increment in their licence fee from Rs. 10 to 25 "which is 150 per cent. increase during these hard times."

Drop Wazir Ali

M. S. ABBASI says that there is "something wrong with Wazir Ali, rendering his exclusion (from the Indian Cricket Team), imperative. He is given a chance only on account of sentimental regard for his splendid past. If Wazir Ali has lost his form, he should make room for one more deserving."

Mulund Grievance

A RATEPAYER of Mulund complains against the Mulund Notified Area Committee on its decision to erect a Fish Market building, when the village is almost cent per cent vegetarian and when the Committee has not so far done anything to have even a Vegetable Market. The correspondent points out that there are various other problems of pressing importance, like sanitation, roads, lighting, etc., which call for the urgent attention of the Committee.

Brighter Chowpatty

D. B. G. points out that in addition to the menace of hotel-wallahs and pedlars on Chowpatty, a number of alfresco clubs have been started there which monopolise a large part of the beach. Cannot something be done to stop all this nuisance? asks the correspondent.

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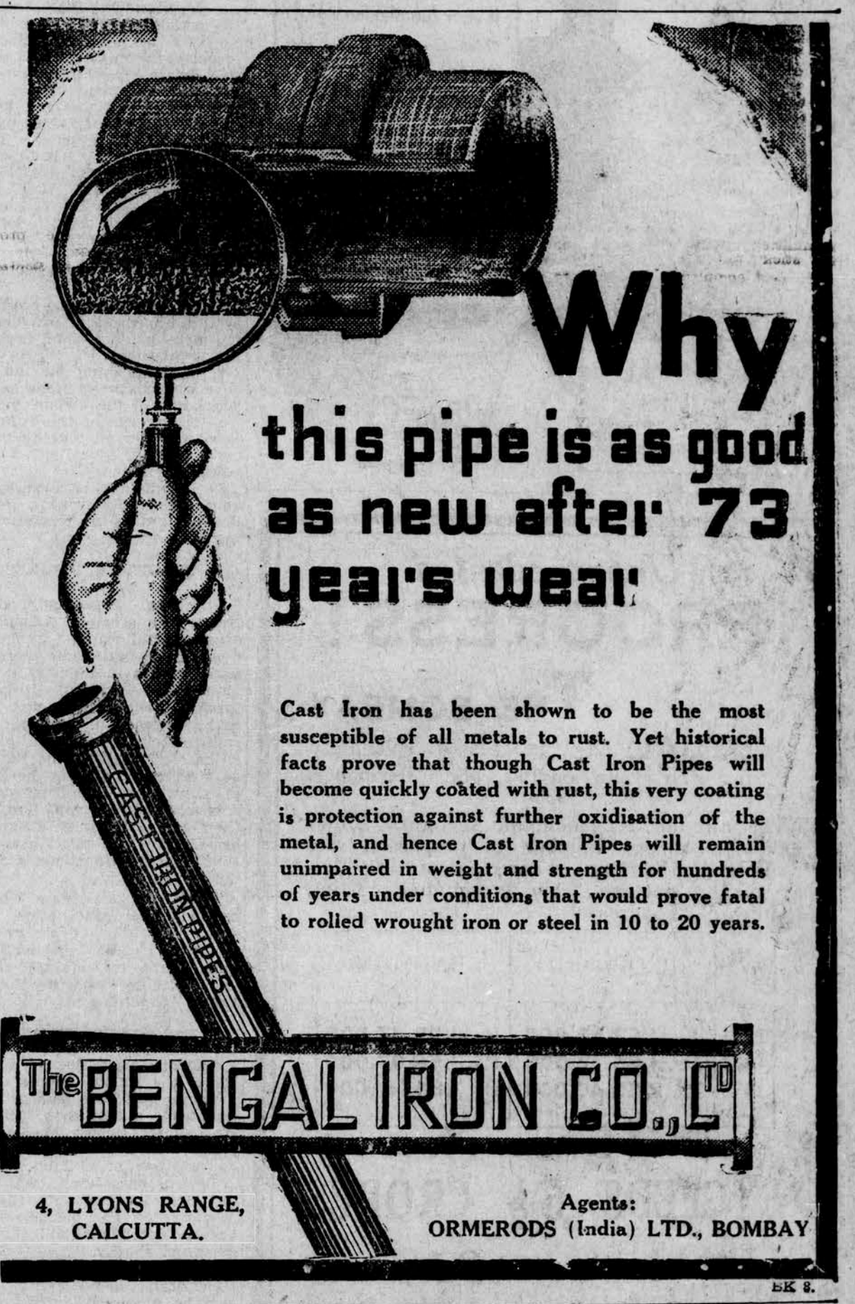

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SAHARA

How They Guard Liberties In U. S. A.

Report Of Work Done

PROGRAMME FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE

NEW YORK CITY, July 11.

In a review of the state of civil liberties for the year up to June 1st, made public to-day in the 16th annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union to its members, "improvement over the unusual preceding year was noted in all but a few of the phases of free speech, free press and assembly."

The report warned, however, that any improvement is "relative in an era of constant repression by defenders of the 'status quo', directed against all movements of change, particularly by organized workers. The relative improvement over the extraordinary year 1934-35 with the longest record of civil rights violations since the war, is to be ascribed to a degree of economic recovery, to the steadying influence of the New Deal administration—which rarely gives aid or comfort to repression, however little it actively opposes it—to increased resistance to repressive measures by better united defence work, and to the rise of more vigorous forces on labour's industrial and political fronts."

The report, a 96 page pamphlet entitled "How Goes the Bill of Rights?", covered not only the work of the Civil Liberties Union's national and fifteen local offices, but surveyed conditions all over the country. Analysing repression the report charged that "the greatest single attack upon American liberties is the resort to force and violency by employers, vigilantes, mobs, troops, private gunmen, and compliant sheriffs and police. These bulk larger and more serious than restrictions by law."

AREAS OF REPRESSION

Chief areas of restriction of civil liberty were reported as the South which "takes the lead in attacking organised labour and radical movements", the Imperial Valley and other agricultural valleys in California, the automobile manufacturing cities of Michigan, Harlan County in Kentucky, and coal and steel towns, particularly in Pennsylvania. More violations of "freedom of assembly" have been reported in Chicago than in any other city, the A.C.L.U. said:

Reports on various civil rights issues from 89 A.C.L.U. correspondents in 39 States revealed that in most of them the American Legion was the worst repressive force, next came the Chambers of Commerce, followed by the D. A. R. and the Hearst press. "Professional patriotic societies, assorted red-baiters, the Klan, Law and Order Leagues and foreign-born Nazi and Italian Fascists" brought up the rear.

The Union's correspondents declared that the rights of minority political movements to carry on activity were unchanged in 27 States, greater in 6, less in 3; radical, Labour, and minority movements were more active than a year ago in 20 States, less in 5; trade union organization met fewer extra-legal obstacles in 9 States, more in 8 States, with the situation unchanged in 19; rights of farmers to organize were violated only amongst southern sharecroppers and the rights of the unemployed were very generally recognized; race relations were reported improved in 8 States, worse in 1, and unchanged in 26.

WORST VIOLATIONS.

In its survey of civil rights conditions in general the Union noted as worst features for the year the following:

1. A continuing Red Scare used effectively to discredit all reform measures.
2. A widespread tendency to terrorism against radicals, religious and racial minorities, by such groups as the Ku Klux Klan in the south and the Black Legion in the middle-west.
3. The most serious attacks in recent years on freedom of education where pressure of the reactionaries is steadily rising.
4. Denial of rights and forcible repression in nearly every important industrial dispute. Troops were called out in 19 instances.

CIVIL RIGHTS GAINS.

As "major gains" the Union listed:

1. No higher court decisions violative of personal liberty.
2. No new repressive legislation by Congress and little in the States.
3. No new sedition or criminal syndicalism prosecutions "punishing mere opinions," and fewer political prisoners.
4. A diminishing of interference with demonstrations and organization of the unemployed.
5. Enactment of the LaFollette Resolution for an investigation of civil rights and collective bargaining violations.
6. Increased resistance by Labour and by the growing unity of defence groups to repression of workers' rights.

TROOPS IN STRIKES.

Surveying industrial conflict, where "the greatest violations of constitutional rights occur", the report said that "while there were fewer strikes in industry and almost none amongst organised farmers, every conflict was marked by repression. Troops were called out in 19 instances to police strikes. This with the record of 24 instances in 1934 is the longest in many years. It illustrates the determination of employers and their agents to break strikes, by armed force, if necessary, now that Labour injunctions are more difficult to get.

"Thirty strikers were killed in conflicts with police and armed guards in 1935, and six more up to June 1, 1935,—continuing the long record of fatal violence against those struggling for collective bargaining."

LAFOLLETTE INQUIRY.

Against repression of Labour's rights the Union's report cited as a 'major gain' the passage by the Senate of a resolution introduced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette for a country-wide investigation of violations of civil liberty and collective bargaining "which for the first time will put the reactionaries on the defensive." The Senate Committee will start its hearings shortly.

The report concluded that "American democratic liberties can be preserved for peaceful change only by widespread popular support." and welcomed the "growing unity of progressive and labour forces in defence of the Bill of Rights."

PROGRAMME FOR 1936-37.

The Union's programme of activity for the next twelve months includes campaigns for:

1. Defeat and repeal of Federal, State, or city gag legislation.
2. Defeat of the unprecedented array of laws and regulations restricting freedom of education.
3. Amendment of immigration and deportation statutes to end all restrictions because of political opinions.
4. Release of political prisoners.
5. Opening up all areas and cities where rights to meet and organize are denied.
6. Defence of labour's rights to organize, strike and picket, and bargain collectively without interference.
7. Defence of rights of unemployed to organize, demonstrate, and petition without interference or penalties.
8. State labour injunction laws modelled on the federal law and those already adopted by sixteen States.
9. Legislation assuring greater freedom of broadcasting.
10. Jury hearings for matter that now may be excluded from the mails arbitrarily by Post Office censors.
11. Defeat of federal censorship of motion pictures and abolition of censorship boards existing in seven states.
12. Federal prosecution of lynchers.
13. Extension to all Indians of self-government and tribal ownership of land.
14. Civil forms of government for American colonies.

OFFICERS AND EXPENSES

Officers of the American Civil Liberties Union are: Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, chairman; Helen Phelps Stokes, artist, Vermont, James H. Maurer, former President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labour, and Bishop Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco, vice-chairmen; Roger N. Baldwin, New York, director; B. W. Huebsch, publisher, New York, treasurer; Morris L. Ernst and Arthur Garfield Hays, New York, counsel; and Lucille B. Milner, New York, secretary.

The Union operates on an income of less than 30,000 dollars a year contributed by some 4,500 members and supporters all over the country.

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1933	Rs. 1,62,53,000	Rs. 1,29, 17,000
1934	Rs. 1,86, 12,000	Rs. 1,56,07,000
1935	Rs. 2,35,40,000	Rs. 1,86.14 ,000

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GAEKWAR TO SEE HITLER

Will Discuss World Situation With Nazi Dictator

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

One of the beauty spots of England, Haslemere, Surrey, provides an English country home for one of India's most important rulers, the Maharajah Gaekar of Baroda.

Soon he is to visit Germany to discuss the world situation with Herr Hitler.

"I believe in getting the points of view of everybody, and I am sure Hitler's point of view will be as interesting as any I have met with in the other rulers of the world."

That is what the Maharajah told me when I called on him at Aldworth House, which has for four years been his summer residence. (writes a "Daily Sketch" reporter).

Built to the order of Lord Tennyson, the Victorian Poet Laureate, it was the birthplace of the present Lord Tennyson.

It is set in 135 acres of woodland park overlooking the sea in the far distance.

I found the Maharajah in his drawing room reading Dean Inge on "Christian Ethics and Modern Problems." As the Maharajah put down his book to talk to me he paid a courtly tribute to Dr. Inge as "a very sound writer."

That was typical of the modern ideas of a ruler who has given the vote to women in his State.

We strolled out of the house and over the lawns along the walk which Tennyson loved when he was meditating on his poems, past the seat where the poet composed "Idylls of the King."

"ENGLAND MY SUMMER HOME."

"I have decided to make England my summer home," said the Gaekwar, "because I like the peace and quiet of your countryside. I am here for a rest from the affairs of State. My officials maintain a close communication with the Prime Minister in Baroda by airmail.

"We had a lot to do here since I took up residence. It was like a jungle. I have had lawns and terraces made and flowers planted everywhere because I love them.

"What delights me most are your sweet peas and your Christmas roses. I have these, too, in my hill station at Ootacamund, in Madras Presidency.

I asked him why Baroda had given the vote to women when even France was still fighting its suffragettes.

"I see no reason why women should not be on a plane with men so far as the vote is concerned," he replied. "We do not mind their voting. I could see no reason why their views should not be expressed in the government of the State."

International Conference Of Business Women

Delegates Include Two Cabinet Ministers

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Women from many nations are to discuss women—and their problems—at the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Conference, to be held in Paris from July 26 to August 1.

Preparations for this Conference are now almost complete, and the list of speakers include several prominent Englishwomen.

They are Miss Lilian Baylis, manager of the Old Vic and Sadlers Wells, Miss Caroline Haslett, electrical engineer, Miss Irene Ward, M.P., and Miss Helena Normanton, barrister.

The general purpose of the week's Congress is to discuss "Women's contribution to the modern world." Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York City, lawyer and assistant editor of one of the foremost women's magazines in the United States of America, will preside.

AMONG CABINET WOMEN.

Two women Cabinet Ministers are taking part. They are Mme. Cecile Brunschvicg, Under-secretary of Education in the French Cabinet, and Miss Frances Perkins, U. S. A., Secretary for Labour who is coming to France specially for the Congress.

Miss Perkins will arrive on July 28. She is scheduled as the principal speaker at a mass meeting open to the public on July 30, to be followed by a transatlantic broadcast by her and other delegates, to be transmitted throughout America.

Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, of London, the International Executive Director, and three of the American delegation are already in Paris.

The hospitality committee, under the direction of Mme. Madeleine Tissot, president of the Paris Club of Business and Profesional Women, is making all local arrangements.

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, who is also among the speakers, and Mme. Brunschvicg, are on the committee.

The speakers, numbering among them women bankers, doctors, lawyers, diplomats and leaders in commerce, include a Norwegian M.P., a Czechoslovakian senator, a Polish banker, and an Italian statistical expert in the National Insurance Association.

PANIC STILL IN JHABUA

Counsel Who Went To Defend Headmaster Arrested Outside Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 31.

Information received from Jhabua says that B. Tikamchand Jaini, the Secretary of the Jhabua State People's Conference has been arrested by the Thandla Police Inspector Dhoom Singh in Jhabua under section 130 I.P.C.

Mr. Jaini has been to the Nizamat court to submit petitions of adjournment as the two accused Mr. Baleshwar Dayal Bhartiya the Head Master of the Dharama Das Jain Vidyalaya was suffering from heart trouble and the other accused Mr. Piyarchand Chordia were suffering from acute malaria. Both these accused are in Dohad and they are under the treatment of Dr. Harilal.

The accused persons had submitted along with the application the required Medical Certificate. The petition for adjournment was submitted yesterday on ground of sickness. The other ground for adjournment was that the pleader engaged by the accused persons in this case was unable to attend the Court on these dates and he has also requested for the adjournment but the pleader's request was not granted and clear orders were made by the Court yesterday and the other question was kept pending for the arrival of the State counsel Mr. Bhawani Prasad.

Petition Opposed

Mr. Bhawani Prasad came today from Indore and opposed petition and the legal medical certificates on the ground that the accused persons are alright and they are in a position to attend the court, while the surgeon has clearly said in his certificate that they are unable to travel by road or rail. But the counsel, it seems clearly misguided the court and the Court too has refused to adjourn the case on medical ground.

The security of these accused has been confiscated and the case is kept on 8th August. No sooner did Mr. Jaini leave the court room he was arrested in a second case recently instituted by the State Police.

Great panic is prevailing in the whole State.

Protest Meeting

Yesterday a public meeting under the auspices of Dohad Congress Committee was held in the Gandhi Chowk under the Presidentship of Sjt. Ishwarlal Vaidya.

Sjt. Harilal Shah moved a resolution regarding Jhabua affairs in which the recent lathi charge of Thandla was condemned. It was also brought to the notice of the Paramount Power that people are forced to sign applications of good government. The meeting further demanded open enquiry into the allegations against the Council Officers and requested the Political Department to intervene and change the Council officers, punish the offenders.

The meeting also sympathised with the Jhabua people and the Hizaratis of Jhabua and appealed to the Dohad subjects to help them in every possible way.

Penalties—Winner after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

DEMOCRATS' DILEMMA

POONA, August 1.

With whom should the Democratic Swaraj Party co-operate, in the event of a coalition being necessary in the working of the next Constitution?

This question was debated at a meeting at Tilak Mandir to-day, which was attended by the Democratic Swarajists from all over the Maharashtra. Over 110 prominent people attended including Dr. Moonje, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

Opinion was divided and there were speakers in favour of co-operating with the Congress and others in favour of co-operating with the Liberals.

No decision was reached today and it is likely that the policy may be formulated tomorrow.—A.P.

Faction Fight In Patri

AHMEDABAD, August 1.

One man died and 6 were seriously injured as the result of an affray between two parties of Mahomedans in the village of Patri, Ahmedabad District to-day. They were armed with deadly weapons. An armed police party rushed from Viramgam Police station and brought the situation under control.—A.P.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

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UNDERWEAR BARGAINS	
Meridian Cotton Vests	3- 8
An-On Union Suits	3-12
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SHIRTWEAR BARGAINS	
Khaki Cotton Shirts	1-12
White Crepe Tennis Shirts	2-12
Fancy Cotton Shirts	2-12
Jaeger Flannel Shirts	7- 8
SUITWEAR BARGAINS	
Grey Flannel Trousers	10- 8
Washing Cotton Lounge Coats	10- 0
Washing Cotton 2-Piece Suits	15- 0
Fancy Cashmere 3-Piece Suits	37- 8
PYJAMA SUITS—DRESSING GOWNS.	
Fancy Cotton Pyjama Suits	5- 8
Luvisca Silk Pyjama Suits	7- 8
Fancy Terry Bath Gowns	12- 8
Pure Wool Dressing Gowns	22- 8
CARDIGANS—PULLOVERS.	
Fancy Wool Slip-Overs	6- 8
Pesco Wool Pullovers	8-12
Pesco Wool Cardigans	10- 0
Pesco Super Wool Pullovers	12- 8
SOCKS & STOCKING BARGAINS.	
Plain Colour Lisle Socks	1- 4
Jaeger Cashmere Wool Socks	1-12
Best Fancy Lisle Socks	2- 8
Fancy Cashmere Golf Hose	4-12

	FROM Rs. As.
HEADWEAR BARGAINS.	
Jaeger Fleece Caps	4- 8
Tress Soft Felt Hats	7- 8
Compressed Cork Sun Hats	9- 8
Hawkes Cork Sun Hats	12- 8
FOOTWEAR BARGAINS	
Patent Leather Slippers	3- 8
Best Quality Slippers	7-12
High Grade Boots or Shoes	15- 0
Hand-made Fancy Shoes	27- 8
NECKWEAR BARGAINS.	
Foulard Silk Ties	1- 0
Fancy Silk Ties	1-12
Warm Wool Mufflers	3- 0
Fancy Silk Mufflers	5- 0
GARMENTS FOR INDIAN GENTLEMEN.	
White Cotton Breeches	7- 8
Silk Brocade Jackets	30- 0
Black Pinhead Dress Coats	30- 0
Brocaded Silk Achkhans	75- 0
SMART SPORTS SHIRTS.	
Aertex Cellular	3- 0
Celanese Art Silk	3-12
Meridian Woven	3-12
Pesco Pure Wool	3-12
MISCELLANEOUS WEAR.	
Wide Web Suspenders	0-12
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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Collecting Gases from the Fumaroles on Papandajan, a Volcano in Java. Through a Study of Volcanic Gases Important Information Is Obtained About the Internal Conditions of the Earth.

How Volcanoes Enrich Land

Ashes Belched in Great Clouds from the Interior of the Earth Fertilize Devastated Areas, Prevent Erosion of the Soil and Conserve the Supply of Water.

The Japanese Volcano, Asama-Yama, Shown in Action. The Daring Aviators in the Foreground Are Preparing to Make a Glider Flight and Photograph the Eruption.

VOLCANOES destroy in order to save. The rivers of molten rock that pour down the sides of erupting mountains spread havoc and destruction, but beneficent showers of fertile ashes belched from the seething interior of the earth cover the devastated areas and convert them into land of greater fertility than ever. The flow of destructive lava is usually confined to a comparatively small area, but the showers of fertile ashes fall far and wide.

Volcanic activity is so frequently associated with terrifying and cataclysmic effects that the world at large does not realize that erupting mountains also bring great and lasting benefits. This phenomenal action of the volcano is graphically described by Doctor E. G. Zies of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Doctor Zies headed expeditions for the Institution to the volcanic areas of Central America and of the Netherlands East Indies to make first-hand observations and study the manifestations of the earth's internal forces.

A Guatemalan View Showing How Flows of Hot Volcanic Ashes Have Destroyed Vegetation in the Valleys and Made the Ridges Fertile and Covered with Heavy Growths.

One of the best examples of the fine results of volcanic activity which Doctor Zies cites is that furnished by the island of Java.

"Java has an area of approximately 48,000 square miles, an area comparable with that of the State of New York," says Doctor Zies. "It has about 32 more or less active volcanoes, it is subject to occasional earthquakes. About 40 per cent of the area is under cultivation, and it supports a population of about 40½ million people—over 850 per square mile.

"It is the most densely populated area of the globe. This fact is even more remarkable when we consider that it is purely an agricultural unit. This result has been achieved through the cultivation of an extremely fertile volcanic soil by an industrious population and by the careful scientific planning of the Dutch.

"Guatemala and El Salvador in Central America and the island of Java in the Netherlands East Indies are areas that have many features in common. They include volcanoes that are more or less active and they are subject to earthquakes. No doubt the thought of terrifying streams of molten lava, frightful explosions and destructive earth movements comes to mind.

"It would seem that the inhabitants of these areas have taken seriously the admonition to 'live dangerously.' Yet in spite of all this we are dealing with areas which already are or can be, if such a thing were desirable, among the most densely populated regions of the globe.

"The luxuriant vegetation characteristic of the Hawaiian Islands, of the plains and mountain slopes in Western Guatemala, in Salvador and in Java, shows that these are areas of unusual fertility. Early man in his search for food found that these places satisfied his wants. He soon learned that the destructive volcanic forces came at infrequent intervals and even though they were distressing, that they involved, nevertheless, only local destruction of crops. He also learned that these peaks towering into the sky and reaching into the cooler strata of the atmosphere were capable of bearing food crops on their slopes which could not be raised in the lowlands.

"The peaks attain an altitude of 10,000 feet or more, are exposed to water-bearing trade winds and monsoons, and have in consequence of their location in the semi-tropical or tropical zones a range of climatic conditions that vary from the hot and humid lowlands to elevated areas subject to occasional frost. These volcanic regions have supported a relatively large population for a long period of time, hence a detailed study of the archaeological and written records is likely to throw light on how these peoples who had already attained considerable culture during our so-called Dark Ages adapted themselves to their constantly-changing surroundings.

"The volcanic activity of the present day also contributes to the rejuvenation of the soil, as can readily be seen on the volcano of Merapi in Middle Java. The red, finely comminuted lava poured out on its slopes is easily washed down into the plains by the heavy rains of the wet season.

"The natives and the Dutch have early recognized the dangers of soil erosion in intensively cultivated areas and have combatted them in their rice culture through an efficient system of terracing in the embayments of the volcanoes. The method is not only successful in preventing erosion but it also makes distinct contribution to the beauty of the landscape, a beauty that justifies the term, the Garden of the East, that has been aptly given to Java. Such is the fertility of the soil and so thoroughly is the water conserved that in the Preanger district three crops of rice can be raised in a year.

"Volcanic areas subject to alternating wet and dry seasons have flashy streams which carry much virgin and potential soil from the slopes of the volcanoes. The Dutch have realized the necessity for conserving their water supply and in consequence have made the hydrological service one of the most important."

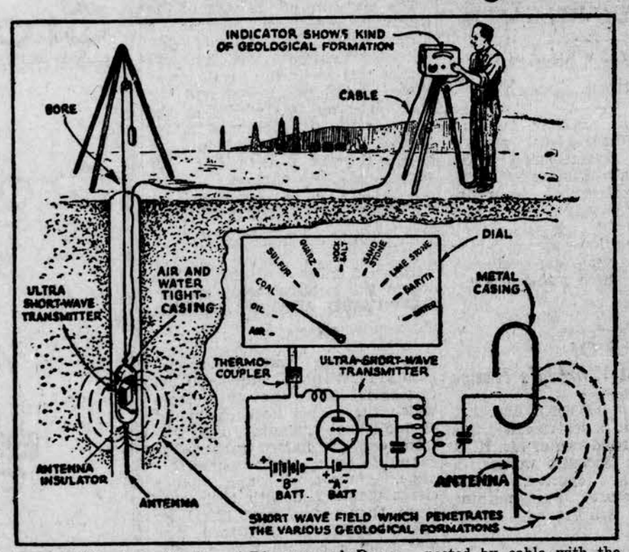
Why Rhythm Lessens Fatigue

THE Volga boatmen do not sing solely because they are happy in their work, but for other reasons. Laborers who sing or chant while they work, according to Dean F. W. Shumard, of the National School of Time Study, are not always manifesting the feeling of pleasure in their endeavors, but they are creating a rhythm for their movements which makes their work easier. Likewise soldiers marching to the rhythm of band music, feel less fatigue than when they are merely walking along without cadence.

One reason for the efficacy of this rhythm in lessening fatigue is that it keeps the worker's mind away from the contemplation of his tiredness. Everyone knows from experience that a person not conscious of his growing fatigue is less tired at the end of the day than one whose introspection constantly centers on the likely effects of the work. Therefore, according to Dean Shumard, one of the chief aims of time study as applied to industry, is to make the manual operations of each worker as regular and rhythmic as possible. Even if a slight slowing-down of a particular operation is necessary in order to secure rhythm, the day's production is increased through the steady pace that the workman maintains.

Rapidity of motion is not necessarily more energy-consuming than slowness of movement. Usually those operations which lend themselves to rapid movements are of the light type of work, and the worker can quickly set a rhythmic pace for himself, thus saving considerable fatigue. On the other hand, slow tasks are often of the heavy type wherein rhythmic movements are nearly impossible and, therefore, these slow tasks are much more tiring than the faster but lighter ones. The matter of rhythm plays an important part in the work of the time-study engineer.

The New Radio "Divining Rod"



A Diagrammatic Drawing Showing How a Short-Wave Radio Device Is Used to Detect the Presence of Valuable Underground Deposits.

RADIO places in the hands of the seeker of underground wealth an amazing invention designed to reveal the presence of deposits of valuable ores. The method of operating this ultra short-wave device, called a radio "bomb," is graphically pictured in the accompanying illustration.

An air-and-water tight casing containing a small ultra short-wave transmitter is lowered into the bore. Between the metal casing and the attached small antenna, beneath the casing, a powerful short-wave field is created. This short-wave field, which is shown in form of dashes, penetrates the adjacent formation. An indicator instrument connected by cable with the transmitter shows what surrounds the bore. The new apparatus operates through variations of the capacity-value between antenna and the metal casing.

It is possible to construct such a gadget with great ease and to calibrate it simply by putting different materials between the antenna and the metal casing.

This new method of prospecting by radio is designed to save millions of dollars in ore-prospecting operations by greatly reducing the number of borings heretofore necessary. Now only a few borings will be necessary, but the space between them can be more thoroughly explored by the ultra short-wave apparatus.

When Birds Were Flying Lizards

FOSSILS millions of years old show, according to scientists, that the lizard was the prehistoric ancestor of the bird. These, in turn, as well as all living creatures, are traced back to what is believed to be their origin, a water creature of one cell called the amoeba.

Above: The Winged Hand of a Pterodactyl, a Prehistoric Flying Lizard, Ancestor of the Bird Whose Winged "Thumb" and "Finger" Is Pictured Below.

Some amoebas began gradually to change, becoming creatures of many cells. Through millions of years these cells were used to equip the creatures' bodies with such necessities as bones, gristle and skin. Finally these water creatures developed gills and fins, becoming fish.

After untold ages some of these fishes developed lungs instead of gills and arms and legs instead of fins. From these came lizards and reptiles. All the lizards did not stay as such. They took to climbing trees. Finally their hard scales softened and became feathers. Their clutching hands turned into a pair of wings, each of which had a long finger that supported one edge of a bat-like skin. Through ages that followed further changes occurred, so that in the birds of today there is very little trace of their origin.

The Rondolin, Musical Spindle

IF you were to guess by its appearance the name of this odd-looking device you probably would say that it is some sort of a weaving machine. You would be entirely wrong, but the reason for your guess is very evident. The young lady certainly does present the appearance of being a very busy weaver, but there the resemblance ceases.

This curious apparatus is a musical instrument called a "rondolin." The music from it literally "goes round and around," for it is played (or propelled, to be exact) by means of a pedal which rotates a five-foot spindle from which wires are strung somewhat in the manner of a harp. The instrument contains four chromatic octaves.

Operation of the pedal causes the wire-strung spindle to turn "round and around," the music coming out of the sounding-board.

The Rondolin, Which Is Operated by a Pedal to Rotate a Spindle Wired and Played Like a Harp, Contains Four Chromatic Octaves, the Music Coming Out of the Sound-Board.

Which One of Its Parents Does a Child Like Best?

IN making an elaborate study of the parent preferences of young children, Margaret Simpson, Ph. D., of Teachers' College, Columbia University, divided 250 boys and an equal number of girls into five age groups—5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 years—each group containing 50 boys and 50 girls, and then asked them this question:

Whom do you like best at home? Forty per cent answered "both" when the question was asked at the beginning of the interview, but when the same question was asked at the end of the interview this number dropped to nine per cent.

This surprising difference is explained by the fact that the interview helped to establish a greater degree of trust in the child; made him more willing to give his confidence; accustomed him to think in terms of preference and he found the question easier to answer.

For the rest, the answers of both boys and girls show a preference for the mother, who wins 43 per cent. of the votes, against the father's 17. The mothers, in fact, shine; they have as many votes from the nine-year-olds as from the five-year-olds, whereas the fathers slump from 31 per cent to nine per cent.

The second set of answers do not help them, for the mothers there increase their vote substantially, but the fathers go down at the same rapid rate, from 45 to 12 per cent.

A few more boys than girls prefer their mothers; a few more girls than boys prefer their fathers; but the difference is little more than three per cent in the first figures, and is largely accounted for by the answers of the girls aged five. If these are omitted the sex difference almost disappears. But why girls of five do not agree with boys or with older girls remains to be explained.

Barbecuing Meat by the Sun

COOKING heat for the barbecue is now supplied by the sun. The solar barbecue consists of a series of 20 mirrors, each 36 inches long and four inches wide, mounted on a vertical frame, erected on one end of a 12-foot horizontal frame. On the opposite end of the frame is a glass enclosed cooking compartment, in which is built an electrically driven barbecue device. The mirrors are bent slightly into a concave form so as to focus the sun's rays on meat which is to be barbecued.

The horizontal frame work is mounted on a centrally located base, upon which it revolves. A thermostat is located in front of the cooking compartment and just within the path of the sun's rays when focused on the meat. When the thermostat gets out of focus by reason of the movement of the sun, it cools off and operates an electric solenoid which, by means of a combination of gears, propels the machine and causes it to revolve sufficiently to correct the focus of the sun's rays on the meat.

An adjustable shade is mounted in the center of the mirror frame work, so arranged that the cooking speed can be controlled. With ordinary sunshine, the machine cooks in much less time than by other methods. The inventor claims that very little shrinkage in meat is caused when cooked by the sun's rays. He says the meat is cooked evenly throughout and no matter how well done, it is still juicy. Meat cooked by sun's rays also is said to absorb certain vitamins which give it added food and health value.

The Barbecue Device Which Uses Heat Derived from the Sun by a Series of Mirrors Set in a Vertical Frame and Automatically Controlled to Direct the Solar Rays on the Meat.

ADMISSION TO INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Govt. Of India Defence Department's Important Circular To Heads Of Colleges And Schools

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Defence Department of the Government of India have issued for the information of the heads of colleges and schools some extracts from the report of the Interview and Record Board of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and the Indian Air Force held in March-April last. The Interview and Record Board say:—

"The candidates for the Indian Military Academy Examination as a body presented no features that have not received attention and comment from previous interview and Record Boards. Forty-six candidates had served in the University Training Corps or equivalent organisations. The remaining 43 include, of course, not a few who came from institutions where no U. T. C. exists. There were still found candidates taking Science subjects who complained that they were unable to join a U. T. C., because the hours fixed for practical work in the laboratory clashed with those fixed for parades. This complaint is of long-standing. It is understood that some Colleges have endeavoured to regulate hours of work so as to remove this obstacle, but the Board hope that before long every institution which possesses a U. T. C. will see that no boys—particularly those preparing for the Indian Military Academy Examination—are debarred from joining from the cause alluded to. There is no class of student whom the U. T. C. is better calculated to benefit than those who aim at a career in the commissioned ranks of the Army. Indeed any U. T. C. which fails in this respect is missing one of the chief purposes for which it has its being. Some few candidates also explained their failure to join the U. T. C. by saying that, as they were given some particular game or games, they were pressed to represent the College instead of joining the U. T. C. This again is a matter which requires attention at the hands of the responsible authorities, since it should not be impossible to arrange college games in such a way as to leave sufficient time free for such players as wish also to join the U. T. C. As before, a certain number of candidates had failed to join the U. T. C. without any adequate excuse.

FOR PARENTS & GUARDIANS

"It again appeared that the questionnaire sent to Headmasters of Schools or Principals of Colleges elicited answers which, in certain cases, appeared to the Board to be unduly flattering to the candidates concerned. This is regrettable, since reports so framed, are obviously of no real assistance to the Board. The proper corrective for this would seem to be for parents and guardians to send intending candidates to institutions conducting 'Army Classes' and possessing instructors familiar with the type of youth who is required for the Army. From such quarters a juster estimate is likely to be forthcoming as to the qualities and capacity of a candidate. This would be of benefit no less to parents and candidates than to the Interview and Record Board, and it would further tend to prevent the appearance at the examination of a certain percentage of candidates who are quite unsuited for a military life, and who are never likely to succeed in any competitive examination. While candidates of this type are no loss, the Board observed that some candidates of a superior stamp had not come up for the Indian Military Academy Examination until their last or next to last chance, despite the fact that they professed to have long been determined to follow a military career. Certain of these candidates explained that their parents or guardians had preferred that they should make sure of passing the Matriculation or B.A. or other academic examination before appearing for the Indian Military Academy. The reason for this is intelligible enough, but the Board think it a pity that any lad who is seriously bent on entering the Army should be given only one chance at the examination, since one or more "trial trips" serve to give a candidate the confidence of experience and enable him to give a better account of himself."

FOR INDIAN AIR FORCE.

Referring to the candidates for admission to the Indian Air Force, the Board observe:

"Eleven candidates received 60 per cent. or more, of the possible marks. The total number who were passed by the Board was 15, while 19 got less than 35 per cent., 6 of these getting zero. Of these 19, however, 7 passed for the Indian Military Academy, getting in some cases very creditable marks. The special conditions of work in the Indian Air Force necessitate the application of a different standard from the Indian Military Academy. Not every candidate who is suitable for the Army is suitable for the Air Force.

"The general remarks recorded in the report of the Indian Military Academy Board apply 'mutatis mutandis' to candidates for the Indian Air Force. Some of these lads were very vague as to the reasons for wishing to join the Air Force and ignorant of the most elementary facts about aircraft. This, however, is not altogether surprising and it in no way told against them. Good raw material for the Indian Military Academy is equally acceptable for the Indian Air Force, and air-mindedness may be expected to develop with instruction, training and experience. On the other hand, certain candidates answered questions in a way that denoted that they took an intelligent interest in flying and connected matters. Three candidates had actual flying experience.

"As eleven candidates received 60 per cent. of marks or more, there should be no difficulty in filling suitably the two vacancies offered for competition."

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

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The Convocation of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona, was held last week under the presidentship of Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, who is seen, in the photo, seated third from left with Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Kulaguru, to his left.

TILAK AND FASCISM!

Kelkar's Discourse On Lokmanya Anniversary

POONA, August 2.

"If Tilak had been living" was the subject of a lucid discourse Mr. N. C. Kelkar gave last evening on the occasion of the celebration of the 16th death anniversary of late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that Tilak would have preferred Fascism to other "isms" and stated that he would have thrown in his lot with the Congress in its constructive scheme of contesting elections with a view to fight the new Constitution.—United Press.

"Tilak Day" At Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The Congress organisations celebrated Tilak Anniversary to-day by holding meetings in various parts of the city.

A meeting was held in the Congress House when eloquent tributes were paid to the departed leader.—A. P.

MR. JOSHI RELEASED

Echo Of Chaupatty "Seditious Speech"

POONA Aug. 1.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, a local pleader, was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail, Ahmedabad, after serving the term of imprisonment awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for delivering seditious speech at a Chaupatty meeting last year.

He arrives here to-morrow.—United Press.

Vain Search Of Socialist Worker's House

POONA Aug. 1.

The C. I. D. police raided this morning the residence of Mr. K. S. Deshpande, a Socialist worker, in search of, it is reported, objectionable literature, but nothing incriminating was found.—United Press.

Will Minister Suspend Grazing Fees?

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 1.

Mr. Jedhe and Mr. Gadgil accompanied by Madavrao Bhosale of Sakri saw the Minister of Agriculture. They urged the necessity of suspending realisation of grazing fees throughout the Deccan districts, as there is no grass owing to want of rains.

They have also pressed for other immediate reliefs. The Minister has promised sympathetic consideration.

Viceroy Leaves For Rampur

BENARES, August 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow left Benares for Rampur at about 6 this evening after visiting Sarnath, the great Buddhist centre near Benares where they saw the ruins and the Mulgandhakuti Vihar and attending a grand reception given by the raises at Mint House where His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharaikumar were present.

On the arrival of Their Excellencies, Pandit Malaviya and prominent 'raises' were introduced. Seeing the little boy, the Maharajkumar, Their Excellencies were greatly pleased and greeted him and shook hands.—A.P.

INTER-DINING PAVES WAY TO HARMONY

"C. R.'s" Address At Annamalai University

CHIDAMBARAM (By Mail)

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar delivered the inaugural address of the Social Reform Club of the Annamalai University, yesterday.

Caste system, the lecturer believed had its own utility in the past and it was working very well in the bygone days. But social values had to-day changed very much, and it was necessary for them to break the barriers of caste. He presonally believed that inter-dining may go some way in paving harmony and goodwill among the various castes and classes but inter-marriage was really necessary. "We should have respect for the past and without calling our fathers fools, try to improve our society by methods of persuasion, silent service and love.

Swaraj can be enjoyed only if there is internal harmony and mutual goodwill and co-operation."

The members of the staff of the University entertained him at a dinner party last night. Mr. Achariar visited the Women's Hostel this morning and was shown round the Hostel and the staff quarters. He stayed as the guest of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and left for Madras to-day.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST RUBBER DISEASES.

In the same way the rubber plants must have an official certificate that the state from which the plants have originated or individual plants are free from certain named rubber diseases. So with lemon, lime, orange, grape-fruit, and other citrus plants and with their cuttings, they, too, must have an official certificate that they are free from a certain named disease, or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they were grown. Importation of sugar-cane by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Phillipine Islands, is prohibited absolutely. Importation from other countries will be permitted only under cover of certificate of freedom from injurious insects and diseases, supplemented by a second official certificate that the cane has been examined and found free from certain specified diseases, that it is obtained from a crop which was free from Mosaic disease, and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export. Other commodities, whose importation for trade purposes is absolutely forbidden, are Hevea rubber plants and rubber seeds imported from America and the West Indies, unginned cotton coffee plants, seeds and beans, unless they are roasted and ground, and the commodity curiously named "Mexican Jumping Beans." Importation of flax seeds, bersim (Egyptian clover), and cotton by letter or sample post, otherwise than by sea, is forbidden, and the importation of the first two by sea will only be allowed under licence from a Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

The notification excludes Aden from the ambit of its operation, —anticipation, no doubt, of its statutory separation on the 1st of April next.—United Press.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Election Campaign In U. P. Inaugurated At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

The Congress election campaign was inaugurated to-day in Allahabad.

The national flag was hoisted this morning near the clock tower in the centre of the City and prabhat 'pheries' were taken out. Later, a workers' meeting was held.

In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Acharya Kripalani where the messages of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in connection with the forthcoming elections were read.

Acharya Kripalani at the outset paid tributes to the memory of Lokamanya Tilak whose death anniversary falls to-day. He then exhorted the audience to vote for Congress candidates and save the honour of the country.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT BAN EXTENDS TO PLANTS TOO

Restrictions On Imports By Post, Air And Sea

A long notification issued by the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, imposes a number of restrictions on the import into India of certain agricultural plants and products. The object is to see that with the plants and products, injurious insects and diseases borne by them do not also find their way in. The notification, it is said, is nothing new, and merely consolidates a number of existing rules on the point. But, put together, the rules give an interesting inventory of agricultural products which come under the restrictions. Thus in the notification are named coffee and cotton, flax and rubber lemons and potatoes, oranges and grapes, not to speak of the all-important sugar-cane and the "Mexican Jumping Beans" which will no longer be allowed to jump either across the sea or the air. Good care has been taken to see that nothing but the genuine commodity without the lurking microbe within passes in. There is in the first place the general restriction that no plant shall be imported into British India by means of the letter or sample post, but sugar-cane for planting intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Government of India Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, is an exception.

RESTRICTIONS IN AIR.

From the letter, the restriction travels to the air and importation of plants by air is forbidden, unless the plants be with living insects intended for introduction into the country. But to satisfy the Customs authorities, the plants, and, therefore, with them the insects, too, must be armed with a special certificate from the Imperial Entomogolist to the Government of India that they are imported for the purpose of introducing the insects.

Coming down to particularities one finds that the importation by sea of plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes and sugarcane, is prohibited except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid at a prescribed port, but even then they will have to be accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from injurious insects and diseases. But for insects whose introduction is desired, there is the same fostering care in their importation by sea as in their importation by air and they are permitted to come in with the necessary certificates. Potatoes, however, must have in addition not merely a certificate of their origin, but also a certificate from the consigner guaranteeing that warty disease was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were gown, strengthened with an official certificate that no case of warty disease was known to exist in the preceding 12 months

(Continued in column 4.)

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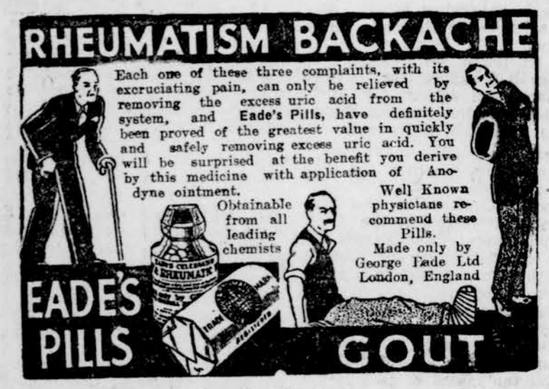
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE



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ABSOLUTE INTEREST v. LIMITED INTERESTS

Important Legal Points In Suit To Recover Arrears Of Ground Rent Of Leasehold Ancestral Property

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, Major Homi Rustomji Cursetji, I.M.S. and others (plaintiffs) sued Ebrahim Abdul Kayum Abdul Kadar and others (defendants), (before His Honour Judge Nadkarni), in the matter of recovery of arrears of ground rent of leasehold ancestral properties.

The plaintiffs seek to recover Rs. 186|7|4 as arrears of rent for five years from 1-4-29 to 31-3-34 at Rs. 37-4-8 per year due by the defendants and all interested parties in their personal capacity and as legal heirs and representatives deriving title from Ebrahim Abdul Kayum deceased for a plot of land situate at the corner of Arab Lane.

The Preliminary question of jurisdiction to try the suit on the ground that it involved title to immovable property has been already decided by His Honour Judge Mr. Deshpande by a preliminary judgment delivered on 18th September 1935 by answering it in the affirmative e.g. that the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit.

The questions that were considered on the contentions raised by the parties to the suit and decided by His Honour are as under:—

1st. Whether the plaintiffs prove their title to the suit property.

2nd. Whether the defendants (other than defendant No. 3) have acquired adverse title by reason of conveyance of 1879 by Rustomji, father of plaintiffs in favour of Ibrahim Kayum predecessor in title of the defendants.

As for the first issue, it is not disputed by the defendants that 190 Burghas of which suit property forms part originally belonged to Cursetji Banatwalla, grandfather of the plaintiffs and defendant No. 3 and that he leased them to one Cursetji Workingboxwalla for a term of 99 years on 30-3-1863. Cursetji Banatwalla made a will dated 5-5-1870 and died on 10th July 1870. Edulji the executor (the brother of Rustomji) appointed under the will after obtaining the probate duly administered the estate of the deceased and handed over possession of the suit property to Rustomji on 19th August 1878, and formally conveyed it in terms of the will as Executor to Rustomji, father of the plaintiffs and defendant No. 3 by a deed of conveyance dated 31-3-1881.

The relevant clauses of the will under which the plaintiff claim the suit property as absolute owners on the death of their father Rustomji are 8 and 10.

ONLY LIFE INTEREST IN PROPERTIES.

His Honour held that there cannot be any doubt that on the true construction of clauses 8 and 10 of Cursetji's will, Rustomji plaintiffs' father took only a "life interest" in the property in suit.

His Honour accordingly found the first issue in the affirmative and held that on the true construction of the will of Cursetji Rustomji had merely a life interest and on his death on 23-6-1929 the plaintiffs and the defendant No. 3 took the property "absolutely" under the terms of that Will.

The defendants next contention is that in any event the plaintiffs' right to the suit property is extinguished by reason of adverse possession of the defendants for more than 12 years from the date of the conveyance in favour of their predecessor in title Ibrahim Kayum by Rustomji on 28-1-1879.

DEFENDANTS' ALLEGIATION

The defendants allege that they have been admittedly in possession of the suit property as full owners from the date of the conveyance. They further rely upon the fact that they have dealt with the property as full owners and even sold a portion of it to the Municipality so far back as 29th January 1909 by their conveyance.

According to the construction put upon clauses 8 and 10 of Cursetji's Will, Rustomji took a mere life estate with remainder absolutely to his sons. It follows that any alienation made by Rustomji was ineffectual to convey or grant any right over any estate exceeding the tenancy for life of which Rustomji was possessed.

His Honour accordingly held that the claim of the defendants that they have been in adverse possession by themselves or their predecessors since 1879 could not be of any avail to them because by reason of Article 140 of the Indian Limitation Act the plaintiffs right to sue did not arise until 1929 when after the death of the tenant for life (Rustomji) by virtue of the remainder to them they became entitled to possession.

His Honour accordingly found the second issue in the negative and against the defendants.

"NOT A TITTLE OF EVIDENCE"

As regards the contentions raised by the pro-forma defendant No. 3 His Honour held that he had not a tittle of evidence before him pointing to the forgery either of the lease of 1863 in favour of Workingboxwalla or of the will of his grand-father Cursetji. His Honour further held that it was not open to him to question the genuineness of the will so long as the probate granted by the High Court stands.

The plaintiffs having proved their title to the suit, His Honour in accordance with his findings on the above issues against the defendants, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs of the suit.

Mr. Davar appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Dadachanji for defendants 1, 2, 4 and 5, and Mr. Barfiwala for defendant 3.

WORKERS WILL YET SAVE SPAIN

(Continued from page 6).

against internal dissensions on the Left.

It may, on the whole, be an advantage that the alternatives should face the hesitating moderate man as a sharp dilemma.

If he does not choose to march forward with the workers towards Socialism, he must move backward into the darkness of feudalism with the Army and the Church.

There is, in the long run, no middle course, since the Spanish middle-class lacks the power, the numbers and the prestige to maintain the republic by its own resources.

Navy Stands Firm

These speculations may look premature when they appear in print to-day. The Civil War is by no means ended. Indeed, at the moment of writing, no decisive engagement has yet taken place.

Madrid and Barcelona are secure in the republic's possession. The Navy, with its obsolete ships, short of fuel and food, has so far saved the situation by keeping General Franco and the main rebel force bottled up in Morocco.

But there are armies from North and South converging on Madrid. How strong they may be, how well-led, how reliable from the rebel standpoint, one does not know.

What one does perceive is that the mass of this nation possesses a courage and a doggedness that no professional army need hope to subdue.

Their fathers wore down Napoleon. The heirs of that tradition will not yield to the Moors and mercenaries of General Franco.

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TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 9.)

life becomes the fashion. It means criminal waste of money. Where money flows like water, the class as a whole deteriorates. Such wastes and shallow-mindedness always tell on any city under the sun. True, our Bombay has to pull on with it.

Another important factor is that of recreation. Good out-door games are shunned. At Apollo Bunder, Colaba Reclamation, Scandal Point etc., youth as well as grown up men and women meet, and, in many cases, indulge in little but useless talk. It is forgetting the importance of out-door sports, and its effects on health.

Very true. Bombay possesses very few such open spaces for out-door games. But even then, these are very seldom made use of.

No wonder Bombay has a general gloomy aspect. It is a sacred duty of all of us to remedy these evils, and then we might find Bombay bright. Not till then.—Yours, etc.,

KEKASHROO KHUJESTA SEERVAI.

Congress Candidates For Madras Corporation

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The 'Ad Hoc' committee appointed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee for election of Congress candidates for the City Municipal Elections has selected 40 candidates for each of the 40 divisions into which the city is divided under the New Municipal Act. These include three ladies, namely, Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Mrs. Swaminathan and Mrs. Shastri. Two Labour candidates have also been selected.—A. P.

POSITION ANALOGOUS TO THAT IN 1927

Sir M. Yakub Warns Muslims Of Danger Around

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Sir Mohamad Yakub, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

"To-day the Musalmans of India again find themselves surrounded by a great danger, which is the creation of that section of their community, which has on all critical occasions played foul with them. The present position is analogous to what it was in 1927, when the All-India Muslim League was split into two sections. Subsequently the All-India Muslim Conference was held in 1927, when the All-India Muslim Conference was held in 1928, under the guidance of His Highness the Aga Khan, in order to clarify the position and focus the real Muslim opinion in the country.

SITUATION BECOMES INTENSE

"On the present occasion the situation has become more intense by the consanguinity of the new provincial election at which the so-called nationalist Muslims, who have seldom succeeded at the polls, owing to separate electorate, are now exploiting the Muslim public opinion in the name of unity and consolidation. Curious enough, this chorus of unity and solidarity is raised by the same persons, who until yesterday were opposed to separate electorate and the formation of communal organisations, and went even to the extent of attacking the Communal Award, as being anti-national and opposed to the principles of democracy.

"The so-called Lucknow-Allahabad Unity Conference must still be fresh in the memory of the Musalmans, when these very advocates of Muslim solidarity had, in conjunction with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, nearly smashed the Communal Award. All these disruptive forces in our community, which have just been allured to capture the Muslim League, are now trying to neutralise the benefits of our separate electorate and to destroy the fruit of the Communal Award, by swamping the new Legislatures. They dare not stand openly on the Congress ticket and, entering through the back door, their object is to join hands with the Congress, in order to strike at the root of the New Constitution, including the Communal Award. The personnel of their Election Board, with an overwhelming Congress-Muslim Majority, is sufficient to show what the real game is. Luckily, the patriotic Muslim leaders have discovered the danger, and the spider's web is broken.

PARTIES ON NON-COMMUNAL LINES

In various provinces strong Muslim parties are being formed on sound non-communal lines to face this great national crisis. I am confident that in spite of the tall talks and vulgar statements which have recently appeared in the Press, sound wisdom and foresight of the Musalmans will come to their rescue and the results of the forthcoming elections will be as satisfactory as they have generally been in the past."—United Press.

Andhra To Spend Two Lakhs For Election Propaganda

MADRAS, August 1.

It is understood that Rs. 2,00,000 will be spent by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for propaganda in the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

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Compulsory Military Training For Students

Bombay Conference Adopts Resolution After Heated Debate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Students' Conference met on Saturday evening at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, with Dr. Sumant B. Mehta in the chair. About 300 student delegates were present.

Miss Aloo J. Dastur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and the President. Dr. Sumant Mehta delivered his Presidential address.

After the messages were read, the President announced that the Conference would take up the Thesis including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of students, and a list of demands and grievances, for consideration and adoption. He would take it that the delegates had gone through the Thesis and the Charter already published. The Thesis would be taken up for discussion by parts.

Thesis And Its Contents

Part I of the Thesis consists of the first six Chapters as given in the table of Contents, namely, Introduction, True Aims of Education, The Charter, Present Conditions, History, and Attempts at National Education. Part II includes the first 5 sections of Chapter VII, dealing with the Defects of the Prevailing Educational System, such as the Literary Bias, Lack of Vocational Training. Other Evils, of the Syllabus, Invidious Text-book Policy, Bugbear of examinations. Part III is made up of sections 6 to 12 of Chapter VII dealing with Prohibitive Cost of Education, Irrational Punishments, Neglect of Health, Denial of Sex Education, Absence of Self-Government, Suppression of Free Speech, and similar rights and Bogey of Politics.

Part IV is comprised of the first section of Chapter VIII dealing with the Institutions Imparting Education, the University, its constitution, Reciprocity and Diplomas and Certificates of Recognised Outside Bodies. Part V refers to sections 2 to 5 of Chapter VIII dealing with Private Schools, Missionary Institutions, Communal Institutions, Libraries, Radio Kinematography and the Press. The last Part deals with Chapters IX to XIII about Teachers, Parents, Unemployment, Illiteracy.

The Thesis was adopted part by part and it evoked lively discussion.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Mr. G. G. Mehta proposed an amendment that in Part II it should be stated that the students ought to be provided compulsory military training, with no obligation to serve the Government.

This amendment was opposed by a few speakers. Mr. Shanbogue opposed it on the ground that in the present conditions it was not necessary that the students should be given military training, as there was a danger of communal conflict. This suggestion was vehemently repudiated by the audience and several cries of "No" greeted him.

Mr. Joachim Alwa supported the amendment.

Mr. K. T. Chandy opposing said that in the present state of society, it was not desirable that students should have military training, as they might be used as "tools" of the present system.

Mr. G. G. Mehta replying to the debate pointed out that he had already suggested that there should be no obligation to serve with the Government.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Several speakers warned the students against the growing spirit of communalism nurtured in certain colleges by organissng communal bodies within the institute.

"PLAGUE SPOTS."

Mr. M. M. Gandhi moving for the adoption of Part V of the Thesis said that most of the organisations, masquerading under the name of literary and cultural organisations were in reality "plague-spots" breeding sectarianism and provincialism. For instance, in the Grant Medical College, even the seats on the Gymkhana Committee of the College, were reserved on a communal basis.

As regards the Libraries, he suggested that every Indian publication must be sent to a General Library, and which should be similar to the British Museum Library, and which should be started by the Government, the University and the Corporation together. Copies of all foreign publications which are sent to India should be similarly sent to this Library and this should be kept open to all free of cost.

IS THIS JOURNALISM?

Mr. M. M. Gandhi then referred to the plight of journalism that was being fostered in colleges. Generally the professors were the editors and the few students who were appointed sub-editors were nominees of the principals. There was no freedom and the students were generally afraid of giving expression to their thoughts.

The Part V was then adopted after a brief discussion.

Part VI was also adopted and the conference adjourned till Sunday.

better of his hard study, not to speak of the wastage of time and money.

WANTED RADICAL REFORM.

This indicates the necessity of radical reform in the system of education and the method of examination, and involves a revision of the University Act. Thus, the students have begun to realise the nature of the University world in which they move and have their being. They refuse to take things detrimental to their interest and stifling their intellect lying down; and they are determined to give expression to their demands and grievances, which under the existing circumstances is bound to be sporadic rather than effective, —but given Students' organisation which effectively functions, it would not be difficult for students to make their influence felt with the authorities. In order to build up such an organisation it is necessary that students should unite on a common platform and voice their demands and grievances. Such students' organisations exist in other Universities. The authorities of the Bombay University do not favour the idea for reasons best known to themselves. In our effort to build it up we are bound to meet with great difficulties and we are bound to spend much time.

"BEWARE OF REACTIONARIES."

The forces of orthodoxy—be they Hindu or Muslim, Christian or Parsi—are organising themselves to stem the tide of social reform in the country. The Sarda Act is a dead letter on the statute-book due to the intense and widely spread opposition of an unthinking section among the Hindus. The fate of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill pertaining to the Rights of Hindu Women seems to hang in the balance. Occasions, when even the Parsis—who pride themselves on their enlightenment and modernity—have sadly betrayed the smouldering spark of unprogressive thought, are not wanting. How can the student community stand by and stare when these forces of reaction are let loose? Students, specially of the city appear more concerned about the up-to-dateness of their dress or the cultivation of city manners than about these important social matters. It is the inherent right, nay the bounden duty, of students to cast away this garb of snobbery and foppishness, and organise for a social revolt against the tyranny of orthodoxy, which stalks under the ill-fitting disguise of "community in danger."

What then has been the attitude of students to all these manifold problems facing them? Certainly, there has been no great agitation in the past to voice their grievances; certainly again, they have never thought of formulating their demands; and why? Because their rights have been trampled upon in their educational institutions. They are not regarded as the citizens of the future or the makers of a new India, but are being tutored for the examination as an end, with the result that they become scandalously apathetic to their surroundings and to the new forces that are emerging.

To-day, that phase of lethargy and indifference is soon passing away. The student has become articulate and is not to be silenced until his grievance is redressed and his demand granted. until fulness of expression is recognised as fulness of life. The silence, which the student community maintained hitherto cannot and ought not to be construed as signifying passive acquiescence in the prevailing system. Discontent there always was; the urge for reform existed, but the day when the students would be conscious of their rights was not yet. It was a historic occasion when the students of the city at a large public meeting adopted the Draft Charter of Students' Rights less than two months ago. It was later on adopted by the students of the Presidency, and it is only a matter of time before it will be adopted by the students in the country. The Charter is an act of "constructive statesmanship which attempts to define and give shape to the vague longings and unformed desires of what is right and proper for the student world to expect and what place and importance the students should enjoy in a civilised and progressive community." The student of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow and citizenship has been defined as "the contribution of the individual's highest and the best to the public good." Unless the student's right and place in the social order are recognised, it would be futile to expect him to be fit for taking on his youthful shoulders the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

BANE OF COMMUNALISM.

Another depressing feature is that while organisations and societies of students for the free and open discussion and propagation of modern and progressive ideas are strangled at birth, communal and sectarian societies are allowed to exist and flourish; nay they are even indirectly encouraged. Communalism has been the bane of India, morally, socially politically and economically, and this germ of self-destruction has been injected into the students also. The youths of India—and who are students if not youths?—recognise no community but the vast Indian community. Hence the stray attempts of a few interested parties to divide their ranks by establishing communal societies—be they in Schools or Colleges or outside—deserve the severest condemnation at the hands of all who have the interests of the students at heart. Communalism can only meet with its end if the youths so decide. The beginning must be made by disbanding every such Society in the city. It is for the students of Bombay to give the lead in this vital matter as they have done on other occasions.

"VOTE FOR RIGHT MEN."

Under the new Constitution, every Matriculate of 21 years and over is given the right to vote for the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Thousands of us have been enrolled as voters and this right we must not misuse but utilise our vote solely in the interests of the students as also in the wider interests of the country at large. As students, we can weigh issues and sift the important from the unimportant, the progressive from the reactionary, impartially and judiciously. We should see to it that all candidates, who have the interests of the rising generation at heart, shall be returned. The present undemocratic University Act badly needs amendment and that can only be done by the Assembly.

STUDENTS MUST FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Evolutionary Appetite Takes Possession Of The Student World, Says Miss Aloo

The following are extracts from the address of Kumari Aloo J. Dastur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Bombay Students' Conference on Saturday:

The *raison d'etre* of the present Conference is the spontaneous insistence of what Shaw calls the "Evolutionary Appetite," produced by the awakening among the students all over the world. The Indian student has begun to feel like his compeers of the world at large, who have left and continue to leave their distinctive mark upon the destinies of the society in which they are born. The willing confinement within the class-room, and the dragging nervousness with which examinations were faced, have almost become accidents of the past and are being replaced by a robust desire to harmonise the academic activities with the improvement of the social order. For the intrinsic urge and the advanced psychology of the modern student have sharpened his wit to an extent which renders impossible the old indifference towards the agony and wretchedness of mankind. The measure in which the misery of humanity has increased is the measure of the youth's or the student's insistence upon its recognition.

It has been alleged with a view to disparage the need of such a Conference as this that the recent Matriculation agitation in the Bombay Presidency is its parent and that any institution based upon the so-called temporary fervour displayed in connexion with the "Matric Massacre" cannot be expected to bear fruits of a lasting nature. But it is forgotten that those who actively protested against the Matric Muddle were those who were inspired by certain idealist conceptions about University Training. I suppose none of them would favour the idea of using our University examinations as a series of annually recurring money-making transactions, out of which the maximum profits are to be extorted, as some of our Senators and Fellows would like to do. The discussions in the press and on the platform pertaining to the examination system, the methods of appointing the examiners and setting the papers have brought into the lime-light the weakness to which our University is subject; in these discussions, the parents rather than the students were conspicuous. Thus, this public propaganda was the expression of the grievances of the students which found their consummation in the muddleheaded conduct of the University authorities with reference to the last Matric examination. When I say, the University authorities, I do not mean so much the permanent officials, nor the members of the various academic bodies of the University, but the *ad hoc* examiners who test the students' knowledge in terms of their pet whims or latest eccentricities, and not on the basis of the normal standard. And the helpless student is made to realise that cruel caprice of the whimsical examiners has had the

Sheth Laxminivasji Birla, the Managing Director of the New Asiatic Life Insurance Company, was feted at a tea-party by the manager and staff of the Bombay branch of the Company, at the Muzaffarabad Hall, on Saturday evening.

Cutchi Memon Orphanage Boy Scouts Group (1936).

GRAVE OF "CIVILISATION" DUG IN ABYSSINIA

(Continued from Page 8.)

name was called out. He was ready. He was ready with his speech. He made one of the most dignified speeches which stirred the whole world.

STORY OF NEGUS' GOLD

Referring to the news spread in newspapers that he carried with him from Abyssinia several hundreds of boxes of gold, Miss Paula said that it was absolutely false. The life that he led in Ethiopia, though an Emperor, would be viewed with contempt by some of the millionaires of the world. He lived a very simple life. Yes he had taken money with him. It was a modest amount. It was enough for him and his entourage to live modestly. But to say that he had carried several hundreds of boxes of gold was wrong.

PRIMITIVE BUT NOT SAVAGE

Speaking about the Ethiopian people she said that they were primitive, but not savage. The Amhars, the ruling class of people, made ruling a better job than any Western rulers would make. They were considered a superior people and respected. The Chieftains believed that their historic country could continue to be what it was, if it did not come into contact with the so-called Western Civilisation. They were against any modern way of doing things. They did not want roads, etc., because they felt that once these things came in, it meant the last of the great historic nation.

Referring to the Christians and Muslims in Ethiopia, Miss Paula Lecler said that they lived with complete concord. Whatever their religion, they proclaimed that their United religion was "Ethiopia".

EMPRESS AND THE PRINCESS

The American journalist paid a tribute to the Empress, wife of Haile Selassie. She was a real fine woman, who had a dignified personality. Speaking about the daughter of the ex-Emperor, she said that the young girl who is just 16, looked like an Egyptian Princess. She has the poise and presence of mind of a grown-up woman, though she has the shyness and modesty of a young girl. She had told Miss Paula Lecler that she was sick of the so-called Western Civilisation. That young girl has a keen foresight and understood things very well.

Calcutta Armed Dacoity Echo

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The C. I. D. police raided a number of houses in Calcutta and suburbs early this morning and arrested three alleged dacoits who were being wanted in connection with a sensational armed dacoity committed in the house of a wealthy landlord at Arambagh, a sub-divisional town of Hooghly District, a couple of months back.

The arrested persons were produced before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded to custody till August 11.—United Press.

"NAVI ROSHNI" WORKERS ON STRIKE

The President of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay, writes:—

According to a settlement the payments of the workers were to be paid on 20th of every month. The owner of the "Navi Roshni" Press had not paid the wages of the workers for two months. The workers waited up to 27th of July but when no payments were made even on that date they went on a strike.

On behalf of Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union the picketing is going on.

The workers have decided not to resume work until they receive their wages.

Ramkrishna Centenary In Bihar

MUZZAFFARPUR (By Mail)

Sri Ramkrishna Centenary was celebrated with great pomp and grandeur at Samastipur and Bettiah. A band of sepoys belonging to the Bettiah Raj also joined the procession at the latter place.

There were lectures on Sikhism, Islam, Christianity, Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharma. Swami Megheswarananda, who is now in Behar, spoke on Sanatan Dharma.—United Press.

CHOLERA SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE

But Ahmednagar Reports Infection In More Villages

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 705 attacks and 283 deaths against 882 attacks and 361 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur District reported 236 attacks and 103 deaths against 345-137 in the previous week; Dharwar 170-63 against 175-66; Satara 84-30 against 93-54; Nasik 77-26 against 101-25; Poona 59-28 against 66-27; Ahmednagar 45-13 against 12-5; Belgaum 21-13 against 74-38; East Khandesh 9-5 against 1-0; Bijapur 2-1 against 5-2; West Khandesh 1-0 against 2-0; Ratnagiri 1-0 against 7-4 and Kanara 0-1 against 3 deaths only.

There is a slight improvement in the cholera situation which is most noticeable in the Sholapur District. Cholera has also considerably decreased in the Belgaum District. But a rise has been recorded during the week in the Ahmednagar District where infection has been reported from 10 fresh villages. The situation in Dharwar, Foona and Satara Districts is almost stationary. Favourable rains have helped to control the spread of cholera in the Ratnagiri District but in the Deccan the failure of rain has presented an obstacle to any improvement in the situation.

PLAGUE.

Three attacks and 2 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 1-1 in the previous week. Dharwar District had 2 attacks and 1 death against nil and Kanara 1-1 against 1-1.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba District 17 attacks and 1 death; Kanara 14-1; Belgaum 9-1; Ratnagiri 8-6; Thana 6-3; Dharwar 5-2; Panch Mahals 2-1; Sholapur 2-0; Bombay Suburban 2-0; East Khandesh 2-0; Bijapur 2-0; Surat 1-1; Satara 1-0; Ahmedabad 1-0; Ahmednagar 0-1 and Bombay City 6-3. Total 78 attacks and 20 deaths against 187-33 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Five attacks and 6 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 10 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 2 attacks and 1 death; Dholka town 1-1, Thana town 0-1 and Bombay City 2-3.

One attack and 3 deaths from influenza were reported in Bombay City during the week.

DHOBI TALAO FLAT BURGLED

The residence of Mr. Lord, staff sergeant instructor, attached to the A.F.I. Headquarters at Dhobi Talao was burgled on Saturday evening.

It appears that the inmates of the house had all gone out leaving the house locked. A servant who was the first to return heard a noise within and went in to see what the matter was. A man rushed out and fled. He was chased but succeeded in getting away.

It was discovered that some Rs. 300 were missing.

It is alleged that the person who was in the room was one John, who was a servant of Mr. Lord and was dismissed a few days ago.

The police are making enquiries.

FUNCTION OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS

The Gujarati Progressive Writers' Association

Messrs. Umashankar Joshi and Narhari Bhat, Secretaries Gujarati Progressive Association write:

Society, like all other natural phenomena, is always a state of flux. But to-day, due to the accentuation of the inherent contradictions of the present system of society, it is in a state of ferment. This being the case social monument to-day releases intensive social forces and ideological tendencies which may be broadly classified as reactionary or retrogressive, while it is true that social phenomena, institutions and relationships and the whole social order comprising them are determined socially it cannot be denied that progressive human activity plays a very important part in that determination. It becomes, therefore, the duty of every intelligent person to perceive and promote the progressive forces and tendencies and combat the reactionary ones. This duty becomes all the more urgent in times of social ferment —like the present one.

Production of economic relations is, of course, the most important of the social determinative factor. But in times of social ferment and rapid transformation psychological and emotional factors assume an importance which they ordinarily do not enjoy. This psychological and emotional aspect of life is the particular field of writers and artists. A special social duty, a distinct human obligation and greater ethical responsibility are placed upon them, therefore, to understand, foster and consciously try to create progressive thought processes and emotional complexes.

We recognise and accept this duty and this responsibility.

Our definition of "progress" is a simple one. All these forces and tendencies which would help us to extricate ourselves from the present chaos without making sacrifices of any human achievement that is our historical heritage and guarantee peace, plenty and scope for human development we call progressive. All forces and ideas which would chain us to the present disorder or take us back to conditions which were the progenitors of the present order we call reactionary. We recognise the duty of promoting the former and combating the latter.

Accordingly we consider that attitude of mind progressive which does not take anything for granted but subjects everything to the search-light of reason—the attitude which neither makes a cowardly escape into romanticism or drugs itself with the opiate of mysticism but sticks to robust realities and galvanises us into conscious activity.

As progressive writers we regard it our duty to endeavour to rescue literature and other arts from reactionary influences and direct them towards the realities of life making for healthy development and progress. In order to be able to achieve this satisfactorily we consider it necessary to make a more intimate approach to the life and problems of the toiling masses who are the main pillars of society at any time.

To be able to achieve all this we recognise the necessity of forming an association of all the progressive writers of Gujarat and invite their co-operation, help and sympathy in creating such an institution.

Elections And National Agricultural Party

LUCKNOW, July, 31.

The first meeting of the Election Board set up by the National Agriculturists Party of Oudh was held at Lucknow, when a Parliamentary Board consisting of 20 members with Raja Sir Rampal Singh as president was formed to look after the election arrangements and set up party's candidates in the forthcoming provincial elections.

Among the members of the Board Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirbad, The Raja of Salempur, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth of Kotra and Raja of Pirpur.

A propaganda committee consisting or Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Rao Raja Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, Lala Hari Ram was also formed and the president was authorised to co-opt any one to this committee.—Uited Press.

INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES RESTRICTING BULLISH ENTERPRISES

Signs Of Bad Weather

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Though sentiment on Wall-street continued cheerful, the Stock market after a firm opening closed heavy as the result of considerable realising despite the absence of any particular depressing factor.

Trading on the cotton market was very quiet with traders inclined to await the Bureau Report but the market appeared well sold out with hedging light.

Chicago Maize was influenced by weather and crop news and gained three cents per bushel with the strength abroad and the unsettled foreign political situation contributing to the rise. Wheat kept steady.

Business on the cotton futures started with October standing at 12.14+.5. During the 1st part of the session an active tone prevailed, prices advanced on local as well as foreign buying influenced by stimulating weather conditions. At one stage October touched to-day 12.24+.15 being the highest for the day.

But the bullish activity is checked by the uncertainty regarding the crop estimates. With all the bearish factors lying before the market, the undertone is still firm. Besides the continuous liquidating operators has strengthened the technical position of the market.

Finally the session finished with October standing 12.10 +.1. The spot closed at 12.85+.1.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady October and December finally finishing at 12.04—.1 and 12.03+.1 the spot closed at 12.64—.2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Against an expectation of unchanged rates, the Liverpool October opened at 6.56+.4 offerings were light with trade calling and local covering then prices reacted on hedge selling and some local liquidating operators October declining to 6.50—.2 being the lowest for the day. Preholiday liquidation helped the decline. But before the close market managed to regain its earlier strength on local and straddle buying.

Finally the session closed with October standing at 6.56+.4. The spot finished at 7.10—.8.

The Egyptian group showed activity only in the Sakel section which closed with a rise of 14 points but uppers lost 7 points.

The Alexandrian market lost 19 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market nervous and awaiting the Bureau Report. Conditions are favourable except in Oklahoma. Spinners are the principal buyers. Speculators are acting cautiously.

New York.—Early strength on rains in East met week-end liquidation and small hedges.

New York.—Trade buying on scale down absorbed heavy liquidation due increased crop ideas. Believe upward trend of world business and indicated broadening demand for cotton during coming season will exert far greater influence on prices than prospective supply. Therefore declines probably be short-lived and therefore offer attractive opportunity to buy.

New York.—Light showers in North-West. Tendency to increase crop estimates restricting bullish enterprise. Little pressure to sell.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 1.

October	....	12.14
December	....	12.14
January	....	12.13
March	....	12.13
May	....	12.13
July	....	12.12
Middling Spot	....	12.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 1.

October	....	12.11
December	....	12.11
January	....	12.11
Middling Spot	....	12.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 1.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

All English Markets were closed.

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug. 1.

Spot	19-1|2
Forward	19-1|2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 1.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|18|8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11|16 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 1.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.01-9|16
Paris	76.13
Berlin	12.46
Madrid	37.00
Amsterdam	7.38-1|4
Brussels	29.75-1|2
Milan	63.68
Berne	15.37-7-4|
Prague	121.25

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 31.

Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	65
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	38
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	85
Columbia Gas	22
American Tel. and Tel.	171
Western Union Telg.	88
New York Central	40
Union Pacific R. R.	137
Great North Pfd.	41
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	64 3/4
Amr. Water Works Corp.	25
Thompson Product	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 3/4
General Motor	69 1/2
General Electric	44
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	47 1/2
National City Bank	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	73

Market irregular. New dol 400 Ford Car expected to be produced by 1st September would affect General Motor earnings. U. S. Steel works operating 66 per cent. Carloadings up 1,35,475. Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	Bombay, Aug. 1. 1935-36	1934-35
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-7-36	7169000	4465000
Receipts Yesterday 31-7-36	10000	14000
Exports to date 31-7-36	6240000	4967000
Stock at Ports 31-7-36	1219000	1082000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-7-36	1205000	1121000
Stock at Liverpool 31-7-36	759000	565000
Visible Supply 31-7-36	3237000	3114000
Quantity in sight 31-9-36	12486000	28000
Quantity out of sight 31-7-36	12355000	30000

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy showers.
Central: Cloudy showers probable.
Western: Partly scattered showers.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 1

London market:—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£	237 17 6
Standard copper 3 months	£	238 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£	242 5 0

New York—

Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/8 cents

Bombay market quotations—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	32 10 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	40 4 0

Tone: Steady.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 30th July	11.611
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,092,136
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,447,686
Increase	644,450

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	38	307,622
Central India	36	286,746
Barsi and Nagar	...	175,331
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	41,320
Berar	...	343,012
Central Provinces	110	99,130
Total Oomras	236	1,255,561
Dholera	3,369	320,047
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,825
Rajputana	...	114,313
Sind-Punjab	259	464,243
Broach	801	407,220
Coompta and Dharwar	587	102,431
Westerns-Northerns	126	73,676
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	19,388
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,623
Egyptian and African	1,779	250,032
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	472
Total	7,157	3,099,293

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 30th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	615	496,025
Japan and China	1,600	1,379,347
Coast Ports	...	37,311
Up-country by Rail	...	212,897
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	35,217
Total	2,215	2,160,797

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Bombay cotton market appeared to be hesitant and shaky during the early session. Prices moved irregularly during the early stage where sporadic business of general nature was noticed. Tone was mixed and uncertain.

Prices on the American cotton opened steady and gradually advanced on scattered buying Heavy rains on the Eastern Belt stimulated further buying as a result of which prices advanced by about 15 points from the previous close. But the uncertainty regarding the crop estimates has been checking the bullish activity. Before the close prices gave way on profit-taking.

Local market opened at Rs. 216/8 for Broach May contract. Small buying took up Broach May to Rs. 217. Later selling by local jobbers forced the Broach to decline to Rs. 215/12. Later on market advanced on scattered buying and the prices quoted Rs. 217 at 5-30 p.m. the market closed as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July	228	12	0
Broach May	216	8	0
Oomra D/J	198	0	0
Bengal D/J	160	0	0

WORLD COTTON CROP

Hester's Consumption Figures

New Orleans, Aug. 1.

Col. Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, today issued his completed figures on the American cotton crop for the year ending July 31, 1936, as follows:—

	Bales.
Commercial Crop 1935-36	13,221,308
World Consumption	13,359,000
Carry over July 31, 1936	6,995,000

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Broach J/A. Op. 229 1/4; Highest 230 1/4; Lowest 227 1/4; Closing 227 3/4

Broach A/M 1937 Op. 216 3/4; Highest 217 3/4; Lowest 215 1/4; Closing 215 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 198 1/2; Highest 198 1/2; Closing 196 1/2;

Bengal D/J. Op. 159 1/2; Highest 159 1/2; Lowest 158 1/2; Closing 148 1/2.

East Indian Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bengal Superfine	182/185
Bengal Fine	178/180
Bengal F.G.	175/177
C. P. 1 Fine	210/212
C. P. 2 Fine	206/208
Arvi Fine	206/208
Ellichpur Fine	206/208
Berar Fine	204/206
Khamgaon Fine	204/206
Mulkapur Fine	200/202
Khandesh Fine	196/200
Jalna/Sailu	198/203
Burwah Sanavad	204/206
Mathia	188/193
Broach Fine	224/229
Dhollera	219/224
Punjab/American	224/229
Sindh-American	224/229
Cambodia	259/264
Compta	214/219
Westerns	212/217
Miraj	209/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	257/259
Surat	259/261
Navsari	267/269
Kampala	341/344
Manza New	337/341

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	199	195	190	186	
Punjab	...	199	195	190	186	
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	202	...	
C. P. No. 1	222	219	216	212	...	
C. P. No. 2	218	215	212	208	...	
Broach No. 2	...	236	232	229	225	
Punjab-Ame.	...	244	240	237	233	
Surat	...	269	265	262	258	
Rajpipla	...	266	262	259	255	
Navsari	...	275	271	268	264	

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Aug. 1.

London seeds yesterday closed strong with the exception of Indian descriptions which finished at the previous level. The Buenos Aires showed a very active tone due to unfavourable Argentine crop reports. Prices finished with a rise of 32 to 41 points.

The local market opened at Rs. 8/11/3 for September contract. Bouts of buying by local dealers took up the values to Rs. 8/11/9 Later it reached Rs. 8/11/6 on realising.

Liverpool wheat opened steady and prices advanced further on speculative buying encouraged by outside strength. Chicago wheat also ruled firm in sympathy with the activity in the Chicago Maize.

Our market opened with September at Rs. 5/1/3. The tone was firm and fairly active. The market maintained the steady tone.

Rates at 2 p.m.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	8	13	6
Linseed May	8	1	0
Wheat September	5	2	0
Wheat January	5	8	0
Wheat May	5	2	6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 30

Our Sugar market ruled quiet throughout the week in respect of Java sugar. Ready sugar prices remain practically unchanged while forward prices declined by about half anna per cwt. There was hardly any buying interest except occasional enquiries for out ports, as the prices in the local market are about 3 to 4 annas below the Java quotations. Indian sugar prices were also unchanged during the week. Java market was quiet, 'Nivas' limits for W. C. India being unchanged at F. 3.80. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:

Java ready Rs. 13/6 and Rs. 13/6
June 3/13/6 and 3/13
July 3/13 and 3/12/6
August September 3/12/6 and 3/12
October December 3/12 and 3/11/6
Deshi sugars 11/13 to 13 and 11/12 to 13

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of Java Sugar during the week. Receipts of Deshi sugar during the week estimated at about 12,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 13/6
Transhipment Rs. 3/15 F B H
Shipment June Rs. 3/13/6 F B H
Shipment July Rs. 3/13 F B H
Shipment August September Rs. 3/12/6 F B H
Shipment October December Rs. 3/11/6 F B H
Britannia: Ready Rs. 15/2
Russian: Ready Rs. 13/8
Deshi Sugars: Ready Rs. 11/12 to 13
Tone: Steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267
Banks selling T T	265
Bansk buying T T	262 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	572
Banks buying T T	582
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 8/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 31st ulto	5 01 3/4
Japan/London 1st instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 1st instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London 1st instant	1/3
Shanghai/London 1st instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 31st ulto.	76.15
London/Belgium 31st ulto.	29.75 1/2
London/Switzerland 31st ulto.	15.37 1/2
London/Berlin 31st ulto	12.46
London/Stockholm 31st ulto.	19.39 1/2
London/New York 31st ulto.	5.01 5/8
London/Amsterdam 31st ulto.	7.38 1/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold 30th ulto.	£6-18-9 1/2
Gold 31st ulto.	£6-18-9 1/2
Silver London Ready 30th ulto.	19 7/16
31st ulto.	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 30th ulto.	19 1/2
31st ulto.	19 9/16
Silver New York Ready. 30th ulto.	45
31st ulto.	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 30th ulto.	9/16 p.c.
31st ulto.	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 30th ulto.	3/4 p.c.
31st ulto.	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

Liverpool Cotton Market

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

Liverpool market is closed to-day and will remain on Monday also.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 1.

London gold yesterday closed at unchanged rates. London/Paris Exchange closed with a rise of 21 points to 76.15. Dollar-Sterling Exchange for London closed at 5.01 5/8 while in New York closed at 5.01 27/32.

Our market opened with Shravan at Rs. 34/5. The market ruled quiet and dull. No business of importance was being done.

Yesterday London silver for spot and forward closed at a rise of 1/16d. India and Speculators bought and sold while China also sold. Market was quiet. New York silver closed stationary. Montreal futures showed no departure from the previous level.

Our market for Shravan opened at Rs. 48/9. Dull and monotonus tone prevailed. The market lacked support and on sporadic selling Shravan eased to Rs. 48/8.

Rates at 2 p.m.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	8	6
Silver Shravan	48	8	6
Silver Bhadrapad	48	9	6
Gold ready	34	4	10½
Gold Shravan	34	5	1½
Gold Bhadrapad	34	5	1½

Indian Sterling Loans

London, July 31.

3 per cent.	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	108
4 per cent 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Dull And Featureless

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day and advanced a little on scattered buying But later on holiday feeling prevailed and the market showed a sagging tendency towards the close.

Absence of professional support was conspicuous to-day.

Tata steel Dfd. opened to-day at Rs. 751-4 and advanced to Rs. 753-12, and declined steadily at the close to Rs. 742-8.

There was active buying in Bombay Burma shares and the prices looked up to Rs. 526-4; but later on in sympathy with the other scrips it closed at Rs. 517-8.

Cement and Textile sections were easy.

The market will remain close on Monday the August 3 being the Hindu holiday of Baleva.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Century 151 152 151
Bom. Dyeing 697 696 698 691
Kohinoor 222 221 222/8
Central India 251 252 249 250
New Great 127 126
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 176 175 174/6
Bundi 37/4
I. Cement 521 517 518 516 517/8
Punjab 26/4 26/8
Shahabad 498 500
Andhra 1675 1670 1667/8
Tata Hydro 182 181/14
Tata Power 1655 1656 1648 1647 1646/4
Tram Ord. 160
T. Steel Dfd. 751 753 745 750 741 743 742/8
T. Steel Ord. 188/8 189 187/8 188/8 187
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 165/4 165/8
Bellapur 208/6 206/4
B. Steam 298 300
B. Burma 512 518 517 521 516 526 518 517/8

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

100	Ahm. Advance	292 8
500	Bombay Cotton	N10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	691 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	151 14
100	Central India	250 10
100	Colaba	124 6
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	287 8
1	E. D Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	113 12
100	Gokak	201 4
1000	Hindustan	1.720 0
100	Indore	51 0
100	Khatau	63 12
100	Kohinoor	222 3
250	Laxmi	580 0
100	Madnavji	6 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Model	40 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	126 4
100	Oosmanshahi	53 8
100	Pheonix	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1.840 0
50	Simplex	68 8
100	Swadeshi	174 6
100	Swan	86 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1205 0
1000	Western	800 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	117 0
25-50	Central	36 3
500	Imperial	1587 8
125-500	Imp. County.	395 0
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	139 0
5	Union	5 11 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 4
70	Gwalior	132 8
160	Indian	517 8
40	Katni Def.	2425 0
100	Katni Ordinary	390 0
75	Okha	290 0
10	Punjab	26 8
100	Shahabad	500 0
70	United	143 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 12
15-75	New India	46 0
200	Oriental	5.525 0
15-50	Vulcan	8 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	190 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1667 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bombay Tram	160 5
100	Bombay Suburban	215 0
10	Broach	13 2
100	Karachi	240 0
100	Poona	240 0
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	181 14
1000	Tata Power	1646 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dhond Baramati	106 0
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500	Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	38 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	742 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	187 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	222 8
50	Belapur Sugar	206 4
250	Bombay Steam	300 0
125	Bombay Burma	518 2
50	Bombay Burma Con.	168 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-3-6
50	Bombay Telephone	116 12
100	Indian Bleaching	121 4
100	Indian Radio Defd	535 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	527 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
75	Scindia	18 14
30	Premier Construction	83 8
25	Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7	p. c. Bombay Trams	88 8
5	p.c. Central India	530 0
7	p c. Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	161 4
7	1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/12
3 per cent 1951/54 103/14
3 per cent 1941 104/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/11
4 per cent 1943 111/1
4 per cent 1960/70 115/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/10

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1947 111
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/4
3 per cent S P I 1953 [illegible]
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper ruled easy with a moderate turnover.

Gujerat Investment Trust Ltd.

The following Director's report for the year ending June 30 will be presented at the second annual general meeting of the shareholders to be held at Kanpith Bazar, Surat on Sunday the 9th August:—

As this Company was registered on 1st December 1934, it has been in existence only for about 18 months. We had to issue the First Annual Report for the period ending 30th June 1935, and the present report for the year ending 30th June 1936 is our second report.

During the year, the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 13,853-3-3, after writing off Rs. 362-8-0, from Brokerage account and Rs. 510 from Preliminary Expenses account. To this is to be added Rs. 1-14-9 which is the Balance, in the Carry Forward account. Thus the net amount available for distribution is Rs. 13,855-2-0. Out of this, the directors have appropriated Rs. 4,040-0-0, in payment of Interim Dividend on 3,232 shares at Rs. 1-4-0 per share (Income-Tax Free) i.e. 5 per cent on paid up share capital, which leaves a balance of Rs. 9,815-2-0, which the directors propose to appropriate as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Final Dividend on 3,370 shares at Rs. 1-4-0 per share free of Income-Tax	4,212	8	0
Amount to be transferred to Reserve Fund	1,000	0	0
Agent's Remuneration	2,935	5	0
Income-Tax Reserve	750	0	0
Bonus to members of the staff	811	0	0
	9,708	13	0
To carry forward to next year's Profit and Loss account	106	5	0
	9,815	2	3

During the year under report, a state of comparative inactive condition prevailed for a considerable period on the Calcutta Stock Exchange. The condition on the Bombay Stock Exchange was in no way better. The fear of impending crisis in the market due to disturbed political situation on the continent and the consequential suspension of forward dealings in Government Securities and closing of forward dealings in shares, limited greatly the scope of our Agency Business and the result achieved by us under these circumstances is only due to the patronage and willing Co-operation, received from our shareholders and other constituents. Under the circumstances, we trust that the progress will be considered satisfactory.

The Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Aug 1

Jutes ruled steady at decline. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/10; five per cent loan 1934/44 108/7

Banks: Reserve Bank 135/12

Coals: Churilla 1/8; Searsole 2/10

Jutes: Auckland 189; Bally 196; Barnagore 139; Caledonian 394; Clive 25/14; Dalhousie 313 small lot; Howrah 52/9; India 289/8; Kamarhatty 517; Lansdowne 140 small lot; New Central 307 ex div; Nuddea 44; Megna 25/8 small lots; Orient 181 small lots; Reliance 70/8; Standard 281/8.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corpn 2/10; Bengal Telephone 20/14; Indian Iron and Steel 10/2; Indian Galvanizing 13/2; Orient Paper 1/14 premium; Midnapore Zemindary 73/8; Bengal Timber 212/8 small lot.

Sugars: New Savan 13/14; Purnea 9/4.

Debenture: Seven per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills 112.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Money Less Plentiful

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Money Market: There was little change generally although owing to the absence of treasury maturities until today coupled with only small demand for bills from clearing banks, money was rather less plentiful but the return of plethoric conditions are expected in the coming week.

The latest Bank of England return reveals an increase of five million sterling note circulation to the new high record 448.6 millions which is attributable to the holiday demand. The increase however is nearly balanced by the bank's gold purchases which amounted to 4.1 millions.

Wall Street was irregular. European events commanding more attention.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,504
Linseed	5,341
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	324
Gingellyseed	523
Groundnuts	5,881
Castorseed	3,521
Rice	18,463
Myrabollams	2,360
Cottonseed	2,681
Mowraseed	235
Gram	728
Joowar	2,409
Barley	771
Bajree	708
Indian Sugar	3,647
	Tons.
Coal	188

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from our Agents in London:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 6 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 0 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Rly Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Ltd Ord	dol. 12.50
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	21 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 9 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 18 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	25 5 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	97 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 5 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	165 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 17 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 12 3

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees 2.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.19 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-8-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Lucknow Harijans Support Rajah's Bill

LUCKNOW, July 31.

A resolution fully approving the draft of the proposed Bill to be moved in the Central Legislature by Rao Bahadur M.C. Rajah, M.L.A., regarding the removal of certain civil disabilities of the depressed classes was passed at a meeting of the Harijan Sewak Sangh Lucknow, Dr. Jai Karan Nath Misra, presiding.

The resolution further expressed the opinion that any social or religious disability at present attaching to the Harijans as such should be effectively and expeditiously removed by an Act of the Central Legislature.—United Press.

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1936

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'Frontier Gandhi' Released

Joshi Sings Praises Of Irish Example

LIBERALS OUT FOR INDIA ACT REVISION

Speakers Heckled At Servants Of India Meeting

"If you fail to implement your programme in the coming Provincial Assembly, which is the least that you can do in the interests of the people, where is the guarantee that you will do it outside?" was the essence of the several questions that were put to the principal figures at a Liberal Party meeting, held at the Servants of India Society, on Sunday.

TOO OPTIMISTIC

Charges of being too optimistic in the matter of carrying the electorate with them and of working the Constitution with all its shackles, were also levelled at the intending Liberal candidates for the coming elections.

Mr. A. D. Shroff presided over the meeting.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. B. N. Gokhale reiterated the "theoretical principles" of the Liberal Party laid down at their Conference at Sholapur recently.

Universalising the system of compulsory education, reducing unemployment and the industrialisation of the country,—principles contained in the resolutions passed at the Sholapur Conference—formed the burden of their song at the meeting.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, explaining the attitude of the Liberal Party to the new Constitution, said that no good was expected to come out of it, but yet they would work the Constitution for what it was worth. It was his belief that it was utterly foolish to pay the taxes to the system of Government, which they accepted, and yet to refuse to exert what little influence and power they could get under that Government to better the interests of the masses.

LIBERALS' SOCIALISM.

After explaining the "theoretical principles" contained in their programme, the speaker said that the Liberal Party would explore measures of some kind of social inurance, like fixing the minimum wages etc. That was not Socialism as a Capitalist country like England had also passed such measures.

The speaker gave the example of Ireland, as he did at the Sholapur Conference, to show that Ireland got a Republic, after someone put wisdom into the head of De Velera to enter the Legislature. Even so the speaker felt confident of getting an early revision of the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Joshi admitted that the conditions between the two countries might differ but he held that the principle was the same.

INDIANISATION METHOD.

With regard to the Indianisation of services, the speaker remarked that if they brought pressure to bear upon the Secretary of State and made him realise that the administration of the Government machinery could not be run without Indianisation, then he felt that the Secretary of State would certainly agree to such a measure.

But if he did not agree, the speaker added, they, the Liberals, would resign and there would be a deadlock if their positions were not taken up by others. His own feeling was that there would be no deadlock.

OUT TO STOP MISCHIEF.

Mr. Gokhale observed that although the Reformed Constitution might not be an instrument of general welfare, yet it was possible to stop it being turned into an instrument of mischief.

Returning to the charge that they were job-hunters, he said that there were instances in the past where the Liberal Ministers had resigned for the sake of their principles. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. Venkatrama Shastri who resigned within twenty-four hours, were the two ministers among others who had resigned in the past.

The Liberal Party would always be guided, he assured, by lofty principles and practice thereof, that had been set up in the past by their leaders.

SPEAKERS HECKLED.

After they were invited by the President to put questions to the speakers, some members in the audience heckled Messrs. Joshi and Gokhale. Assuming that the Liberal Party would capture power, what was the guarantee to show that the Liberals would implement their programme, outside the Assemblies, if and when deadlocks occurred. Two members might resign but if a hundred were to stay, how could they implement their programme against the wishes of the Governor who would be armed with extraordinary powers.

Another member of the audience expressed diffidence in the support that they could get from the electorate and called the aspirations of the Liberal Party as 'pious' and their 'enthusiasm rather far-fetched.'

Mr. N. M. Joshi replying to the question in a general way, said that these questions were rather too old. He, however, felt that everything depended on public opinion and that if it could be roused they could achieve their objective. His experience in the Assembly, he replied to an interruption, was that public opinion was weak and that it emanated from a few members of vested interests.

SHROFF'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. A. D. Shroff meeting the questions by a cross-question asked: "Why do you run away with the idea that the Governor would intervene and obstruct your programme, if your demands were reasonable, why on earth should you suspect that the Governor would impede and obstruct a reasonable programme containing solutions of the complicated problems like the land revenue assessment with all its ramifications, when such a programme was not put forward and backed up by the representatives of the vast majority of the people?

The speaker was confronted with cries of "You are too optimistic".

With a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Joshi, the meeting terminated.

"NO HAPPIER CHOICE FOR INDIA"

Benares Ruler Gives State Banquet To Viceroy

BENARES, August 1.

His Highness the Maharaja speaking at the State banquet given in honour of the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, said:—

At the present juncture, when India is faced with great political changes and with important economic problems, there could have been no happier choice than that of His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow for the exalted office of Viceroy of India. We are fully aware of the great part played by Your Excellency as President of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament in giving final shape to the new scheme of reforms. The task was a most difficult one and it was mainly due to the high qualities of clear thinking, tact and perseverance which Your Excellency brought to bear on the task that it was so successfully accomplished. The inauguration of the new constitution under Your Excellency's auspices will therefore be the best guarantee of its success.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PRINCES

As regards the attitude of Indian States to the Federation, I for my part would like to see the scheme of Federal India materialize, but before individual States decide to join the Federation, the question of due safeguarding of their existing rights and privileges guaranteed by treaty or custom will have to be examined carefully in each case.

Referring to the economic condition of the people, His Highness pointed out that no Viceroy of India was more competent to deal with this all-important subject than His Excellency. His Highness hoped confidently that His Excellency's regime would prove to be an era of high endeavour and great achievement and that India would make sound and steady progress and the happiness and prosperity of its people would increase under His Excellency's just and sympathetic rule.—A.P.

But He Can't Enter Punjab And Frontier

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

According to the "Hindustan Times" Almora

correspondent, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was released from Almora jail yesterday morning.

Orders banning his entry in the Frontier Province and the Punjab were served on him at the jail gate.

He leaves for Wardha this morning.—A. P.

INDIA GOVT. CONFIRMS REPORT

SIMLA, August 2.

The Government of India confirms that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been released by the United Provinces authorities.—A.P.

EX-DEWAN JOINS CONGRESS

M. P. C. C. President's Announcement At Belgaum

BELGAUM, Aug. 2.

Shankarrao Deo and Kaka Kalelkar, Congress leaders, last night addressed a meeting here on the occasion of the Tilak Anniversary. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi presided.

The President exhorted the people to begin seriously Assembly election propaganda and the enrolling of Congress members. He surprised his hearers when he declared that Mrs. Latthe and Dewan Bahadur Latthe, a former member of the Legislative Assembly, and ex-Dewan of Kolhapur, had become a Congress member.—A. P.

ON THE EVE OF SECOND TEST

"Not To Take Orders From Individual Players"

CAPTAIN'S "NO" TO MERCHANT

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

MANCHESTERDAY, Saturday, (By Air Mail.)

I am writing this in the early hours of Saturday morning—the day that sees India with England in a Test match of the season for the second time. I arrived here yesterday as while in London I received disquietening reports about the composition of the Indian team for the second Test match.

What I had learnt in London was partly borne out by the conversation that I had with several friends in Manchester.

MERCHANT AND MAHARAJ-KUMAR.

It is fact that V. M. Merchant took the initiative of sounding his captain about the prospect of winning the second test and bringing India on a level with England. I gathered here that Merchant shared the view of many other Indian players that although England had a stronger team for the second encounter, India should not give up hopes of winning the test or at least not accept a defeat for the second time. He felt, as others felt, that if a proper Indian team was put in the field, there was a good chance of India winning the Test whatever may be the condition of the wicket, after the heavy rains that Manchester has witnessed during the week.

Discussing the *personnel* of the Indian team, Merchant made a frank statement to the Indian captain. He suggested to him that the Indian team would be considerably better off if the Maharaj Kumar stood down and asked Major C. K. Naidu to captain the Indian side. He pointed out, that against Lancashire and Derbyshire, the Indian side did well under the inspiring guidance of the Indore man. However, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, I am told challenged the right of Merchant to make any suggestion about the *personnel* of the team. The Maharaj Kumar, it is generally known here, told Merchant that he was not in England to take orders from individual players. Of course, he added, if the Board of Cricket Control in India sent him any suggestion about the captaincy of the Indian side, he would be willing to consider it.

WILL BE TOO LATE.

Merchant returned to his room, followed by other players. Practically all the senior members of the team were there. They were also joined by Amar Singh, who expressed his opinion that a change in captaincy of the Indian side might show better results for the Indians in the second test match. However, it was finally agreed that Major C. K. Naidu, Mr. Merchant, and Mr. Jai should make a joint representation either by cable or by an air mail dispatch, expressing the view so strongly held by some members—who, of course, count a great deal in the team—that the Indian tourists need a change in their captaincy.

But alas, whatever steps the Board may take to meet the wishes of these players, it will certainly be late in the day. By the time such a representation is made India will have been through with two Test matches. What remains of the Vizianagram Team in England is one Test match. Then there are a couple of matches, which even if abandoned, will not make anyone regret such a decision. After all, except for sentiments, how does it matter English or Indian cricket as to whether the home sides or the tourists win a couple of Festival games or Gymkhana matches! But if the games continue, as they do under the captaincy of the Maharaj Kumar, there is one disadvantage for India. We may have more Durhams in store for us!

This dispatch is not being written out of pessimism or despair. With formidable and forceful batsmen of the type of Hammond, Worthington, Gimblett and Hardstaff, India is miles away from victory, though she has two best bowlers England ever saw during this season. But bowlers of the Indian side cannot command. They can be ordered by the Maharaj Kumar, who, Merchant, that class player, thinks does not deserve a place in the Indian side at Old Trafford.

Viceroy's Speech And Official Action

N. W. F. Parliamentary Committee's Protest Against Bureaucratic Interference

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Parliamentary Board was held at the house of Dr. Khan Sahib on 26th instant at 10 a.m. Khan Amir Mohd Khan of Hoti (Vice-President) was in the chair. After a prolonged discussion the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Committee:—

(1) This meeting of the Working Committee strongly protests against the policy which the Frontier Government has been pursuing for sometime in connection with the election campaign of this Board. This Committee is of the considered opinion that this policy of the Government is quite contrary to the spirit of the first public speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in which His Excellency pledged his Government to the policy of strict neutrality in matters of election. Inter alia the Committee condemns the illegal restrictions, the police usually places on the meetings and processions held under the auspices of this Board, and also condemns the demonstrations made by armed police in the vicinity where the meetings are proposed to be held.

(2) This Committee strongly protests against the action of the local Government in refusing to exempt the candidates of the Board from the disqualifications contained in Rule 7, Sub-rule 2, Clause (d) of the District Board election rules, 1931.

(3) Whereas it is most objectionable and improper that Hony. Magistrates, Sub-Judges and all such office-holders, who are in a position to dominate the will of the public should actively carry on propaganda either for themselves or on behalf of other candidates during the forthcoming elections, while they are holding such offices, it is hereby resolved that the Local Government be requested kindly to issue a circular letter to the various District authorities to restrain these personages from exercising their official influence in the coming elections.

It was further resolved that the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee should be apprised of the above state of affairs and its guidance and instructions should be solicited for.

SATYAMURTI'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Will Move Adjournment Of Assembly As Protest

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Mr. Satyamurti authorises the Associated Press to announce that he has given a notice of an adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss "active acquiescence of the Government of India in a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank (Sir Sikander Hayat Khan) carrying on political propaganda for the sake of a party in the Punjab."—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

A King By Night

HE MUST BE AL CLARKE!
NO, DONAVAN! JUMA WOULD NEVER ATTACK HIS MASTER!
THEN WHO IS HE? EVERYONE ELSE IN THIS CASE IS ACCOUNTED FOR!
WE'LL KNOW IN A MOMENT-- HE'S COMING TO!
YOU'RE OKAY-- TAKE IT EASY---
WHY DID JUMA KEEP YOU IN CHAINS?
I-I CAN'T REMEMBER-- I CAN'T REMEMBER ANYTHING! NOT EVEN-- MY NAME!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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